Weather

Gloomy, misty weather today with threats of rain. The maximum temperature yesterday was 45.7 and the minimum 37.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 53.8 and 34.6.

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

NO. 2318 VOL VIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 己未年二月廿六日 SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1919 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

PEACE CONFERENCE TALK CENTERS ON LEAGUE QUESTION

Britain Favors Including Covenant In Treaty; France Opposes

WILSON IS UNEASY

Sees Possibility That His Great Purpose May Meet Check

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 18.—During the interval since the arrival of President Wilson the discussions of the War Council have centered mainly on the possibility of incorporating the League of Nations in the preliminary terms of peace in accordance with the wish of President Wilson.

Though President Wilson has made no official statement regarding the reasons for this, it is understood that he is moved by the fear that, should the terms of peace not include the League of Nations, interest in his favorite project might die down and its inauguration be left to some distant date.

The French view is that such inclusion is neither necessary nor desirable. The French seem to feel that if the Covenant is rushed through questions vital to France, such as the future security of the Rhineland, might be shelved.

The British think that peace at the earliest possible moment is absolutely necessary so that the world may get again to work, but it is believed that they are disposed to meet the desire of President Wilson so far as they can without sacrificing essential principles.

Announces British Views

Paris, March 18.—Lord Robert Cecil informs Reuter's Agency that the British Delegation strongly favors the incorporation of the Covenant of the League of Nations in the Preliminary Treaty of Peace.

Lloyd George Asked To Stay

Paris, March 17.—President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Signor Orlando have written a joint letter to Mr. Lloyd George urging him to postpone his departure to England in view of the urgency of the problems with which the Peace Conference is dealing, the importance of which, in the opinion of the writers, outweights even the labor disputes in Great Britain.

Mr. Lloyd George awaits the decision of the Cabinet in London concerning the matter.

Action May Be Taken Soon

Paris, March 18.—Mr. Lloyd George has decided to remain in Paris for some time in order to participate in the important discussions at present proceeding regarding the terms of peace and the League of Nations.

The joint letter signed by President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Signor Orlando says that if Mr. Lloyd George can remain in Paris another fortnight the signatories believe that the chief questions connected with peace can be settled.

Paris, March 17.—The Supreme Council has adopted the military and air conditions of the Preliminary Treaty of Peace and also the naval conditions, except the questions of Heligoland and the Kiel Canal. The terms include the prohibition of the construction of submarines in Germany.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, March 24.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Peace Conference Commission on Czecho-Slovak affairs held a meeting Monday to consider further questions arisen because of developments in the former Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The official statement issued today read:

The Supreme Council met this afternoon from four to six o'clock. The question of submarine cables captured from the enemy was examined. The future status of those cables was decided on, terms of reference regarding that status were referred to the drafting committee.

Chinese Doctors May Serve As Physicians To Germans To Be Repatriated Tuesday

Red Cross Hospital Men To Be Designated By General Lu, According To Bureau; But Two German Doctors Available

Chinese doctors may accompany Germans to be deported on the Antilochus next Tuesday. General Lu will get the physicians from the Chinese Red Cross Hospital, according to the Bureau of Repatriation. Allied officials have not yet registered objections and are not inclined to comment on the move at present. They will "scrutinise the qualifications of the Chinese physicians very carefully," it was stated last night. But two German physicians, Dr. Kurz and Dr. Dubois Reymond, are available for the journey and while these have not yet been definitely ordered to serve as physicians on the Antilochus, they probably will be designated today.

But 450 of the 560 available accommodations on the steamer will be taken because of the numerous exemptions, both temporary and permanent. An unusual number of temporary exemptions, varying from 40 to 70 days, have been granted because of sickness. This means that an effort will be made to convince the British Government that another steamer will be necessary to free China of all enemy subjects. If the request is granted, it is hoped to despatch another steamer to Rotterdam in about a month, it was learned yesterday.

Tickets Are Issued

Tickets and baggage labels were distributed to all Germans and Austrians in the Settlement yesterday afternoon. By tomorrow noon authorities hope to have all berths assigned and tickets and baggage labels distributed at the Nantao Embarkation Depot.

Preparations for embarkation have proceeded with a smoothness that did not characterise the preparatory arrangements for the despatch of the Nore, Novara and Atreus. The Antilochus has already been inspected by Dr. S. A. Ransom, Dr. Walter B. Billinghurst and Dr. K. D. Howe. Their report was submitted to the Bureau of Repatriation yesterday and their recommendations are to be acted upon today.

The physicians suggested that all departing enemy subjects be instructed to take pillows, sheets and additional bed covering; that they be allowed to take special food and delicacies aboard, and that a canteen be provided on the Antilochus for the sale of foodstuffs and delicacies.

To Embark Saturday

Details of Special Constables, who proved so efficient at the wharf during the embarkation of the first lot of deportees, will be on duty at the China Merchants' Central Wharf Saturday and Sunday. The S.V.C. will probably not be called out unless there are indications of trouble.

Embarkation starts at nine o'clock Saturday morning and all enemy subjects will proceed from the Depot to the wharf in tram cars guarded by Chinese troops and military police. Tomorrow morning the Antilochus will be at the wharf and heavy baggage will be aboard by noon.

Enemy aliens residing in the Chapei and Nantao districts, 103 in number, journeyed to the embarkation depot at the Poo Yi Industrial Home yesterday. No trouble was experienced by the Chinese authorities.

Twenty enemy subjects from Peking are expected to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow evening, according to a telegram from the Peking Metropolitan Police Department yesterday. They will leave the Capital this morning.

Another telegram received at the Repatriation Bureau yesterday stated that 18 Germans from Hankow left on the Kiangfoo Tuesday and would arrive in Shanghai Saturday. Some more are still in Hankow, awaiting shipping accommodation for Shanghai. The next boat leaves Hankow on Friday.

A total of 213 local enemy subjects are at the Embarkation Depot and 19 others will go direct to the wharf from their homes. From the Settlement 70 men, 53 women and 67 children have been sent to the Depot while 51 men, 18 women and 14 children from outside the Settlement are at Nantao awaiting deportation.

Deck Scene On American Destroyer In Foreign Waters

AMERICAN DESTROYER OVERSEAS. © INTL.

A deck scene aboard one of Uncle Sam's speedy destroyers which took part in patroling the submarine zone. In the right foreground can be seen one of the mortars used for firing the huge depth charges at the undersea pirates. To the right is a row of the T. N. T. "ash cans" which are dropped over the spot where the U-boat was last seen.

COUNCIL SOLIDLY FAVORS DAYLIGHT SAVING SCHEME

Endorses Proposal to Make Plan City Wide And Urges Putting Customs Clock Ahead

The Municipal Council has lent its weight to the scheme of daylight saving for Shanghai and has made representations to the Commissioner of Customs that the Customs clock be put forward in accordance therewith.

The action of the Council follows some energetic work on behalf of the daylight saving plan by the British Chamber of Commerce and a letter from the Municipal body to this organisation, published in this week's Municipal Gazette, states that the Councilmen unanimously endorse the proposals suggested for making daylight saving practicable and universal in the Settlement. "In the Council's opinion," the letter states, "daylight saving on these lines should prove a great boon to the community."

Putting the clock forward during the summer months was tried and found eminently satisfactory by a fair proportion of the larger hongs in Shanghai last year and many additional firms have indicated their intention of utilising the practice during the coming summer.

BOLSHEVIKI GATHERING FORCE ON NARVA FRONT

Lithuanian Communique Reports That General Offensive Has Begun

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Helsingfors, March 18—It is stated that the Bolsheviki are concentrating large forces, including a lot of heavy artillery, on the Narva front.

The Lithuanian official communique reports: Our general offensive on the Lithuania and Courland fronts has begun. The Bolsheviki have been decisively defeated in Northern Lithuania. Mitau is threatened.

WILSON BACK IN PARIS AFTER SEEING SOISSONS

Sights In Devastated Districts Instructive And Also Painful To Him, He Says

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, March 25.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—President and Mrs. Wilson on Sunday visited the Soissons, Noyen and Montdidier regions. Returning to Paris, the President said: "These days have been very instructive to me. They were in many ways exceedingly painful because what I saw was very depressing. Yet it enabled me to have a fuller conception of the extraordinary suffering and hardships of the people of France in the baptism of cruel fire through which they have just passed."

ARMED ROBBERY FOILED BY BRAVERY OF CHINESE

Then French And Chinese Police Vie With One Another To Make Capture

When six men armed with revolvers entered a dwelling house in an alley off the Boulevard des Deux Republiques in the French Concession last night, one of the residents was braver than the rest and attempted to wrest the pistol from one of the men. The robber fired three shots without doing damage and while the two grappled the other five armed men ran away.

The shots attracted a policeman. His whistle attracted others, both from the French Concession and the Chinese City.

As the police ran to the aid of the man struggling with the armed robber, the pair swayed first from French to Chinese territory for the Boulevard is the boundary.

When the armed man was finally overpowered he was on the Chinese side and was taken in charge by Chinese police. He will be handed over this morning and appear in the French Mixed Court as the robbery was committed in the French Concession. The loot totaled $36 in cash.

FRAWLEY COMPANY AT LYCEUM TUESDAY

Will Stage Five New Productions During Three Weeks' Engagement Here

With five productions new to Shanghai and others that have delighted local theater-goers in previous visits, the Frawley Company returns to Shanghai for a three weeks' engagement at the Lyceum Theater beginning next Tuesday night. The Company opens with "Bought and Paid For" and will follow with "A Pair of Sixes" and "Fair and Warmer."

Four changes have been made in the cast since the Frawley Company left here in February of last year for an unprecedented tour of Hongkong, the Philippines, Straits Settlements and India. Miss Mollie Malim, a talented London actress, comes as the new leading lady and "Bought and Paid For," the opening production, will give her opportunity to demonstrate her talents in the role of Virginia Blaine. Mr. Frank Wilcox, who came from New York to join the Frawley Company at Singapore, is the new leading man. Messrs. Gordon Blythe and Vere Mathews are the two others secured by Mr. Frawley since he left here 14 months ago.

Messrs. Reynolds Denniston, William D. Howard, G. A. Forbes and Garry McGarry and Misses Florence Chapman, Valentine Sidney and Anzonetta Lloyd, the other members of the Company, are all well known here.

Among the five new plays to be staged here are "Common Clay," originally written as a Harvard University prize play, and later produced in nearly every city of America and Europe; "A Pair of Sixes," a riotous farce, the plot of which is based on a hand of "show-down" poker; "Seven Keys To Baldpate," a splendid comedy that had two years of success in New York; "Mary's Ankle," "Alma, Where Do You Live?" and "A Pair of Queens."

The Company will stage previous successes because of numerous requests received by Mr. Frawley when he passed through here on the way to the United States two weeks ago. "It Pays To Advertise," an American comedy of modern business life; "Twin Beds," "Fair and Warmer," "Bought and Paid For," the opening attraction, and "The House of Glass" will be played.

The return to Shanghai will be in the nature of a farewell visit as the present Company will probably disband when it arrives in the United States. The Company comes here after playing return engagements in every city in India. Crowded houses greeted the players everywhere and the press notices have been enthusiastic in their greetings and flattering in their criticisms of the various productions.

The short stay here means another opportunity for Shanghai people to see standard dramatic and comedy productions, successful in London and New York, played by a brilliant company. The plays have been selected by Mr. Frawley and were secured without regard to expense.

Booking for the performances of next week has started at Messrs. Moutrie and Company.

Mourn, Ye Tomcats, And Croak Dismally, Ye Desolated Frogs!

Humanitarian Chinese Police Head, Friend Of Animal Tribes, Promoted To Distant Post

Mr. Hsu Kuo-liang, Chief of the Woosung, Nantao and Chapei police and most efficient and progressive head which these organisations have ever boasted, has been promoted to take charge of the provincial police department of Shantung, it is authoritatively learned. The appointment comes following the recommendation of Mr. Shen Ming-chang, the new Civil Governor of Shantung, and it is stipulated that Mr. Hsu will hold concurrently the office of Chief of Police of Tsinanfu, the provincial capital.

Mr. Hsu's regime as head of the forces in the Settlement's adjoining Chinese territory has been marked with the inauguration of many beneficial and progressive reforms, among them many delightful human, or better, humane, movements toward alleviating the lot of the dumb creatures incapable of petitioning on their own behalf. It was Mr. Hsu, it will be remembered, who stepped to the fore as champion of the humble fullfrog, perpetuating the springtime symphonies of this freckled warbler for suburbanites by prohibiting the sale of its legs in the Chinese marts. Equally humanitarian and contributory to musical advancement was his decree banning the sale to furriers of the hide of the Thos., or Tabby, cat, while other less famous edicts spelled joy to numerous others of the bird and beast communities.

Not all of the mandates of the chief were received with unanimous acclaim, as for instance the order taking from ricsha coolies the privilege of lugging two or more fares simultaneously, but none of them but was admittedly beneficial to general interests. And some of them were hailed with wide enthusiasm. Among the latter being the decree forbidding the rehearsals in residence districts of youthful sing-song girls.

Britton Stops Lewis; Is Again Champion

Knockout In Ninth Round Of Bout Staged In Ohio Shifts Welterweight Title

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Canton, Ohio, March 17.—Jack Britton knocked out Ted (Kid) Lewis in the ninth round, thus winning the welterweight championship of the world.

GOVERNMENT IS DEALING WITH EGYPTIAN REVOLT

Measures Are Taken To Prevent Interference With Channels Of Communication

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, March 13.—The commander of the forces in Egypt has issued a warning that anyone attempting to interfere with the railways, telegraphs or telephones is liable to be shot under martial law.

Six of the demonstrators in Cairo were killed and thirty-one wounded while eleven were killed at Tantah and fifty-one wounded.

U.S. VICTORY LOAN DATE CONFIRMED BY CABLE

Word Received At Consulate That Campaign Opens April 21; Committee Is Notified

The date of the Victory Liberty Loan—April 21—is confirmed in a cablegram received by United States Consul-General Sammons from Washington yesterday. Notification to this effect has been made to the Permanent Liberty Loan Committee, organised here when the Fourth Liberty Loan was launched, and it is expected that this body will meet to formulate plans for the campaign within the next few days.

A letter received recently by the Consul-General from the Assistant Treasurer's office stated that Shanghai would have first call on the buttons, posters and other publicity and advertising material to be issued for the pushing of the new loan, the first matter off the presses to be consigned to this port. The letter was in response to a report by Mr. Sammons telling of the handicap under which the last campaign was waged, owing to lack of timely advertising matter, and it expressed hearty appreciation of the fine showing made by Shanghai and the rest of China in the Fourth Loan drive. Shanghai's allotment on the coming loan will be approximately the same as on the previous one, the letter stated.

Details of the Victory Liberty Loan have not yet been received here but reports in the latest American papers to arrive give the opinion that short term notes, probably of from one to five years' maturity, would replace the longer term bonds, the total authorisation being G.$7,000,000,000, with the interest rate to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury. This program was regarded as probable owing to the disinclination of the Ways and Means Committee to grant Secretary Glass the broad powers formerly held by Secretary McAdoo and sought by him in the fixing of the interest rate and other factors of loan issues. The Committee was cited as being willing to substitute for his requests the following compromise:

Short-term notes maturing in from two to five years may be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury under the following conditions:

Notes at a low rate of interest, probably 3½ percent, may be issued tax free.

Another class may be issued with a slightly higher interest rate, the income on $100,000 of which will be free of taxation.

Third class, to be suggested, will carry a high rate of interest, probably 4½ percent, and will be free of taxation to the amount of $5,000.

Several variations of this program are also cited as being possible.

The local Permanent Committee which will handle the campaign is composed of Consul-General Sammons, as ex-officio chairman; Mr. W. C. Sprague, chairman, and Messrs. J. H. Dollar, T. F. Cobbs, J. W. Gallagher, A. R. Hager, B. C. Haile, A. B. Rosenfeld and W. T. Findley.

Settlement Extension Is Refused By Peking

Message Says Sir John Jordan's Request Has Been Rejected By The Cabinet

A Peking telegram last night stated that the Cabinet Tuesday decided to reject the request of Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, for the extension of the International Settlement at Shanghai.

HUGE CONSIGNMENT OF FOOD SHIPPED TO FEED GERMANY

Britain Supplies 174,000 Tons; France, 50,000; America, 70,000

FOE GIVES POTASH

Socialist Deputy Elected Premier Of Bavaria, Is Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 17.—The initial consignment of Allied foodstuffs to Germany includes:

From Great Britain: 30,000 tons of bacon, 10,000 tons of condensed milk, 20,000 tons of vegetable oils, 2,000 tons of margarine, 2,000 tons of dripping, 35,000 tons of rice, 50,000 tons of Rangoon beans, 15,000 tons of oatmeal, 10,000 tons of barley and rye flour.

The contribution from France includes: 50,000 tons of palm kernels.

America supplies: 40,000 tons of wheat flour and 30,000 tons of rye.

German Steamers Sail

Copenhagen, March 19.—The Hamburg correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung states that eight German steamers sail this week to bring foodstuffs to Germany. The crews demand that they shall not be removed from the ships during the entire voyage.

Germany To Pay With Potash

Berlin, March 18.—An Anglo-German agreement has been signed for the delivery of thirty thousand tons of German potash, the proceeds of which will be devoted to payment for food supplies to Germany.

Socialist Deputy Is Made The Premier Of Bavaria

Copenhagen, March 18.—A message from Munich states that the Socialist deputy, Herr Hoffmann, has been elected Premier of Bavaria.

German-Austria Sends Delegates To Weimar For The First Time

Berlin Despatch Says They Had Part In Committee Meeting On March 17

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, March 19.—A message from Berlin states that delegates from German-Austria for the first time participated in the deliberations of the Constitution Committee of the National Assembly at Weimar on March 17.

OUTLOOK OF BRITISH RAIL SITUATION BLACK

Reports Are That Workers Are Not Inclined To Abate Anything Asked

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 18.—Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., President of the National Union of Railwaymen, flew to Paris today to confer with Mr. Lloyd George regarding the railway situation.

Prior to starting Mr. Thomas described the outlook as black. This is the view taken by newspaper correspondents moving in labor circles today, who utter warnings against optimism based on the idea that the Coal Commission's disclosures are bound to result in satisfaction of the miners' demands, pointing out that the compromise which the Government is expected to offer is unlikely to include nationalisation, which is now the leading demand of the miners.

Reports of the district meetings held by railway employes during the week-end received at headquarters indicate a disinclination to abate any of their demands while the transport workers express dissatisfaction concerning the conditions attached to the 44-hour week which has been offered to them.

Barton, Sinn Feiner, Escapes From Prison

Member Of Parliament For East Wicklow Vanishes And Leaves No Trace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 13.—Mr. Barton, the Sinn Fein Member of Parliament for East Wicklow, has escaped from prison in Dublin although heavily guarded by military, and no trace of him can be found.

SOUTH WANTS PROOF OF PEACE IN SHENSI

Peace Conference Will Not Be Resumed Until First Hand Evidence Is Given

The China peace conference will not be resumed until a direct message is received from Mr. Chang Jui-chi, deputy appointed by the North and South, saying that he had visited Sanyuan, Shensi, and found that hostilities had ceased. This was decided by the Southern peace delegation at a meeting yesterday at the Yu Yuen Garden. The decision was later reported to Mr. Tang Shao-yi, the chief delegate, who readily approved it.

The Southern delegates held that previous telegrams from Mr. Chang are not concrete proof that fighting has been stopped, as they were only sent from Sian before he visited Sanyuan, where fierce fighting is alleged.

All Fighting Is Stopped, Chang Jui-chi Reports

A telegram was received in Peking yesterday afternoon from Mr. Chang Jui-chi, the Armistice Supervisor for Shensi, stating that all the Northern and Southern troops in the entire province of Shensi have ceased fighting and Mr. Chang is now entrusted with the work of drawing up the lines of demarcation between the forces, according to a Peking telegram last night.

North Countrymen Have Annual Meeting

Men From North Of England Elect Officers For New Year

The first annual general meeting of the North Countrymen's Association, composed of men from the four Northern counties of England, was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the honorary secretary, Mr. Mortimer Reid, when the committee for the new year was named and future activities were discussed.

The committee stands the same as last year, with one addition, being composed of the following representatives of the four counties: for Northumberland, Messrs. A. Blechynden, M. E. H. Wells, H. J. Moysey, W. T. Bissett, A. W. Brankston (ex-officio), and E. M. Reid (ex-officio); for Durham, Messrs. N. Bowey, R. Simmons and W. C. Woodfield; for Cumberland, Messrs. C. H. James and A. M. Pryce; for Westmoreland, Mr. F. W. Allonby. Mr. A. W. Brankston was re-elected president of the Association and Mr. E. M. Reid was re-elected honorary secretary and treasurer.

The report for last year shows donations of over $1,000 to North of England war charities and it was decided that this policy of donations will be followed. It was also decided that a dinner be given during the next month.

PHILIPPINES COMMITTEE NOW IN SAN FRANCISCO

Committee Representing All Interests To Make Plea For Independence

(American Wireless To Reuter)

San Francisco, March 25.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Philippines Independence Committee, consisting of twenty-five representatives of political, industrial and commercial interests of the Philippines, arrived yesterday on the United States army transport Sherman.

Council Gets Land For Road Extension

Lengthy correspondence in the Municipal Gazette announces the compulsory acquisition of Bubbling Well property by the Council in connection with the program of extension of the Bubbling Well Road. The property affected consists of Cadastral lots 2584 and 2585—Italian Consular lot 172—and the award made was Tls. 4,098, the beneficial owner having claimed first $15,582 and later Tls. 6,500, which was refused, the Municipality, after two hearings by the Land Commissioners, applying for a Supreme Court enforcement of the award. In the meantime, however, the award was accepted.

Queen Mary Visits Bethnal Green Slum

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 18.—Queen Mary yesterday visited the poorest slums in Bethnal Green, where Her Majesty received an ovation.

More Portuguese Of City Recipients Of Honors

Order Of Aviz Is Conferred On Three Residents Of Local Community

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Macao, March 26.—The list of Honors cabled from Lisbon includes the following members of the Portuguese community in Shanghai: Senhor Joao Nolasco, Senhor Antonio Diniz, Senhor Daniel Guterres and Senhor Ernesto Carneiro, who are recipients of the Order de Aviz.

HONGKONG HOPES JAPAN WILL DEPORT GERMANS

Expression Is Voiced At Annual Chamber Of Commerce Meeting By Its Chairman

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, March 26.—At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce the Chairman expressed the hope that Japan would shortly take similar action to China concerning the deportation of enemy subjects.

He added, "through the cunning maneuvering of our adversaries some few have been left in China on the plea that they are engaged in works of charity. Experience has abundantly proved that even their priests and missionaries have prostituted their sacred calling to circulate the vilest calumnies against us. The Chamber recently came into possession of indisputable evidence proving that very large sums of money had been paid by the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank to the Berlin and Basel Missions and manifestly used by them for pernicious propaganda work."

The Chairman suggested that an annual conference should be held at some central port by representatives from all the British and general Chambers of Commerce in the Far East.

He hoped that the unfortunate differences concerning storm signal codes between the Hongkong and Siccawei observatories may be adjusted by a policy of give and take.

Mr. J. H. Brett, the Commercial Attache, has been invited to become an honorary member of the Committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

An extraordinary meeting of the Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution that the Committee shall consist of ten members, all of whom shall be British or representatives of British firms.

Owing to the abnormal telegraphic delays the Chamber of Commerce is urging the Government to endeavor to make arrangements with the naval authorities by means of which their high-power station here can be used temporarily with a view to relieving the congestion of the cables. It has pointed out the absolute necessity of linking up Hongkong and London by relays of wireless stations for commercial purposes and urges the provision at the earliest moment of an apparatus capable of communicating direct with Calcutta.

U.S. NAVY IS PLANNING FLIGHT OVER ATLANTIC

Aerial Machines Being Groomed For Effort—Number To Go Not Determined

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, March 25.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Aerial seaplanes of the "NC" type are being prepared for a transatlantic flight by the Navy Department. No decision has been reached as to the number to fly or the date for the flight.

CHINESE MINISTER IS ARRIVAL AT LIMA, PERU

Announces He Intends To Work To Improve Relations With South America

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Lima, Peru, March 25.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The Chinese Minister to Peru arrived here Sunday. He announced that it was his purpose to renew China's plans for increased commercial relations with South America.

Election Law Passed By Japanese House

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, March 25.—The new election law has passed the House of of Peers.

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AMERICAN WOMAN'S CLUB MUSICALE ON FRIDAY

Music Department Will Give Dvorak Program At Carlton Cafe After Meeting

The Music Department of the American Woman's Club will meet tomorrow at 5 o'clock at the Carlton Cafe. The program will be of compositions by the Bohemian composer, Anton Dvorak. Miss M. Jansen will be in charge. The musical hour will be preceded by a business meeting starting at 4:15 o'clock. Officers for the year will be elected.

The program follows:

1. Songs
   (a) "Songs My Mother Taught Me."
   (b) "A Gipsy Song"
   Mrs. Thoresen.
2. Song
   "The Lord is My Shepherd,"
   Mrs. G. F. Ashley.
3. Instrumental Trio Op. 21.
   Adagio Molto e Mesto
   Allegretto Acherzando
   Finale.

The Misses Jansen and Dr. W. Billinghurst.

Accompanists—Mrs. Sem and Miss M. Jansen.

CHARGE MADE AGAINST TWO CHINESE OFFICIALS

Members Of Northern Peace Delegation Accused Of Sending Rice Out Of Country

Charging Mr. Wang Ko-ming and Mr. Wu Ting-chang, two northern peace delegates, with smuggling rice from Kiangsu to Japan thirty-two parliamentarians of the Kiangsu Provincial Assembly telegraphed to the President and Premier in Peking Tuesday, demanding the severe punishment of the two delegates for violating the legislation of the province. Mr. Wang was former Minister of Finance.

The message stated that in spite of the decision of the Kiangsu Provincial Assembly against the exportation of rice, the representatives of the Central Government sold a large quantity of the cereal to a certain Japanese firm in Shanghai, making a profit of about six or seven dollars per picul. Transportation, it is alleged, is obtained by securing licenses from the Ministry of War which enable the rice to be conveyed from Shanghai to Tientsin as army rice, then the cereal is shipped from Tientsin to Dalny, whence the stock is sent directly to Japan.

The parliamentarians are headed by Mr. Hsu Yin.

Geddes Tells Commons Docks Form Factor Of Traffic Problem

Refuses To Entertain Proposal To Omit Them From Bill Under Discussion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 17.—In the House of Commons today, summing up, Sir Eric Geddes urged the House to rise above petty jealousy. He refused to entertain the suggestion to omit docks from the scope of the Ways and Communications Bill.

The dockyards, he said, were approaching the Government with a view to requesting permission to advance their rates and the Minister of Transport must have power to insist on necessary improvements at the docks, otherwise the transport system could not escape calamity.

Commission May Urge Government Control Of Britain's Mines

Abnormal Profits Of Colliers Disclosed At Last Meeting Of Coal Board

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 18.—The Coal Commission held its last public session yesterday. It is forecasted that the report of the Commission will recommend the nationalisation of the mines, an eight-hour day and a ten percent increase in wages.

The feature yesterday was the striking figures produced by the financial writer, Mr. Basil Davies, showing the abnormal profits made by many large colliers.

ORIENTALS IN NEW YORK MADE AMERICAN CITIZENS

Chinese Of U.S. Army And Navy And Japanese Valet Of Dewey Given Franchise

(American Wireless To Reuter)

New York, March 25.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Citizenship has been granted to Sasankoka Tokinara, Japanese, who was personal valet to Admiral Dewey and is now stationed at the Portsmouth, N. H. navy yard, and also to several soldiers and sailors of Chinese birth because of their services with the army and navy.

CHINESE BUSINESS MEN WON'T BUY PEKING BONDS

Government Offers Chiaho To Anybody Disposing Of $50,000 Worth

"Shanghai Chinese merchants are not even able to exist, how can they have spare money to purchase government bonds?" was the terse statement made by the Nantao Chamber of Commerce in refusing to buy the eighth year domestic loan bonds yesterday when asked to do so by the Kiangsu Financial Bureau. In the message of the Bureau, it was stated that any merchant who succeeds in getting rid of $50,000 worth of bonds will be awarded the fourth class Chiaho in return.

Although the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of the International Settlement has not been approached by the authorities as yet, it has been learned that the Bureau has already been requested by the Peking Government to urge the body to assist in the sale of the bonds.

Russians In Hands Of British Red Cross

Announced That Organisation Has Taken Charge Of 50,000 Held In Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 18.—The British Red Cross have taken charge of 50,000 Russian prisoners in Germany.

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Text Of China's Contract With Marconi Company

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, March 25.—The following is the text of the agreement between the Ministry of Communications and Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd., for the construction of three wireless stations, signed at Peking on October 9, 1918:

Agreement made at Peking on October 9, 1918, between the Government of the Republic of China, hereafter referred to as "the Government" and Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, referred to as "the Company."

1.—The Government being desirous of establishing reliable communication between Kashgar and Sianfu and now wishing to purchase and erect three wireless telegraph stations the Company agrees to furnish the Government with the necessary funds for such purchase and erection to the amount of £200,000, and the Government now hereby places the order with the Company for three Marconi arc wireless telegraph stations of the latest type, each of a transformer input of 25 K.W. and having a guaranteed daylight range of seven hundred miles.

2.—Each station is to be complete in all particulars and to be specially designed so that the maximum weight of any one parcel shall not exceed 350 lb. to facilitate inland transportation in China. Each station shall comprise a complete generating unit capable of developing and maintaining a 25 K.W. load from the terminals of the alternating current generator, and the direct current dynamo shall have sufficient capacity to supply current for ten 60 watt lamps for lighting purposes. Engines are to be petrol driven and supplied with mechanical or electrical starters, petrol tank, and adequate cooling provisions. Switchboard to be supplied with all necessary switches, control rheostats, measuring instruments, fuse terminals, fuses and a supply of the latter for renewals.

The wireless transmitter to be the latest type and the manipulating key to be free of danger to the operator. Receiver to be of the latest amplifying valve type capable of receiving undamped as well as damped waves. All the spare parts usually supplied to isolated wireless stations to be furnished and in addition spares for the receiver shall consist of twelve extra valves, two low voltage batteries for filament and two high voltage batteries for oscillating circuits to each station.

Steel Lattice Towers

Each station to be supplied with three steel lattice towers 300 feet in height, together with all necessary thimbles, shackles, tristic stays, be made up in conformity with the spreaders and insulaltors. Aerials to be made up in conformity with the best and latest practice, and sufficient surplus of atennae wire to be furnished for normal repairs. Earth capacity to follow the best practice and all material therefor to be supplied by the Company. A kit of tools for maintenance and normal repairs shall be supplied to each station. Detailed specifications with prices of every item to be furnished as soon as obtainable by mail from London, and each station shall be provided with full wiring diagrams together with complete working instructions for each unit.

It is understood that the three stations hereinabove ordered will be erected at Kashgar, Urumchi and Lanchowfu respectively, and that the Company guarantees the equipment supplied to be capable of establishing continuous (i.e., day and night) communication between Kashgar and Urumchi. But the distance between Urumchi and Lanchowfu being over 1,000 miles the equipment is only guaranteed to be capable of establishing night communication between these two points and should it later be found necessary to instal an intermediate station at Hami or elsewhere to maintain daylight communication between Urumchi and Lanchowfu the Government agrees to purchase the equipment therefor from the Company at the same price as that quoted hereunder. The Company will present to the Government a receiver of the latest amplifying valve type, delivery at Shanghai, freight and insurance paid, which shall be installed by the Government at their station in Sianfu for receiving from Lanchowfu and, in consideration thereof, should the Government find that the transmitting apparatus to be installed by the Government at Sianfu is incapable of communicating with Lanchowfu, then the Government shall purchase transmitting apparatus from the Company of the necessary power at the then market price of apparatus of the power required.

Prices Of Stations

3.—The price of each station to be twenty-two thousand pounds sterling (£22,000) f.o.b. British Port, and the total purchase price, £66,000, shall be deducted from the £200,000 hereinabove provided for, leaving a balance of one hundred and thirty-four thousand pounds sterling (£134,000) to be advanced by the Company, in cash, to the Government when and as required to be expended for the transportation and erection of the three Wireless Telegraph Stations hereinabove ordered and described. The said sum of £134,000 being subject to call when and as required for transportation, construction and similar purposes, the amounts required from time to time shall be advanced upon receipt of written request from the official appointed for that purpose by the Government, and endorsed by the Supervising Engineer furnished by the Company, but the Company is hereby given authority to make disbursements covering freight and insurance charge on shipments of equipment from British ports, such expenditure to be supported by proper vouchers. It is specifically understood that in advancing the said sum of £134,000 the Company does not guarantee this amount to be sufficient to meet transportation and erection costs and that any additional money required for this purpose shall be furnished by the Government.

4.—The said sum of £200,000 shall be repayable in sterling in four equal annual instalments beginning two and one-half years from the date of arrival of complete equipment in Shanghai. However, the Government shall have the right to repay the whole, or any outstanding balance of the said sum of £200,000 at any time prior to the date or dates upon which such amounts are due providing three months' notice be given in writing to the Company of the Government's intention to make payments in advance of due date.

5.—As aforesaid the sum of £200,000 is divided in the manner following.

£66,000, cost of equipment f.o.b. British Port.

£134,000—advance to the Government toward transportation and erection expenses.

Interest Rates Fixed

Interest on £66,000 at the rate of eight per centum per annum is payable, in sterling six months from the date the equipment herein purchased is delivered in Shanghai, and also interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum is payable in sterling on each amount advanced from the £134,000 for transportation and erection purposes, from the date each advance is made, all interest payments being due and payable on the ninth days of October and April of each year following the date of this agreement. Interest and principal shall be payable through a bank in Peking to be later appointed by the Company or through the London County and Westminster Bank in London.

6.—For the purpose of supervising the erection of the three Stations hereinabove ordered the Company agrees to furnish for three years a thoroughly competent Wireless Engineer experienced in the erection of stations similar to those referred to herein, the Government to pay said Engineer's salary of Chinese Silver Dollars eight hundred per month from the date of his arrival in Shanghai and until the date of his departure from Shanghai, and to defray all traveling expenses from the time of his assignment until returned to London, and he shall receive all legitimate traveling expenses that he may incur.

The said Engineer shall be placed at the disposal of the Government within five months after the execution of these presents, to be available for consultations with officials of the Government regarding the selection of sites, purchase of material, etc., before construction work commences.

Duties Of Engineer

7.—The said Supervising Construction Engineer shall have full authority over all subordinate construction engineers appointed by the Government but shall report and be responsible to the official in Peking of the Department of Communications designated by the Government who shall, however, have the right to appoint an auditor to accompany the construction gang to approve purchases and disbursements made by the Supervising Engineer in behalf of the Government. The above terms and conditions of employment of the Engineer shall be embodied in an agreement of employment in the form in use by the Board of Communications in respect of foreign employes, to be signed by the Engineer upon arrival.

8.—The Company agrees to have all equipment for the three stations ready for shipment from a British Port within six months from the date of this agreement, unless the company's works are prevented so doing by emergency war orders of Allied Governments.

9.—The Company agrees to indemnify the Government through a responsible agency acceptable to both parties in the event that the contemplated stations fail to communicate between Kashgar, Urumchi and Lanchowfu as specified in Clause 2 hereof, such indemnity not to exceed the amount accruing to the Company under this agreement, such guarantee in writing of the responsible third party to be in the hands of the Government before the date the equipment arrives in Shanghai.

10.—The Government agrees to arrange all transportation facilities to purchase all necessary material and to select the most reliable and experienced engineers at their disposal at the earliest possible moment in order that the three stations herein purchased may be completed without undue delay.

11.—This agreement shall be executed in two exemplars each of Chinese and English versions. In case of discrepancy or in the event of doubt arising regarding the interpretation of this agreement the English version shall rule. Immediately after execution this agreement shall be officially communicated to the British Minister in Peking by the Waichiaopu.

In witness whereof this agreement is signed on behalf of the Governmen of the Republic of China by the Ministry of Communications, and sealed with the seal of the Ministry of Communications, and is signed on behalf of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Limited, by its duly authorised attorney.

JAPANESE ARE PEACEFUL, GOTO TELLS AMERICANS

Former Foreign Minister Guest At Banquet Of Consul In San Francisco

(American Wireless To Reuter)

San Francisco, March 25.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Baron S. Goto, former Japanese Foreign Minister, was a guest today at a banquet given by the Japanese Consul in San Francisco. Among the other guests were Senator James D. Phelan, Mayor Rolph and leading bankers and business men of San Francisco, Baron Goto said in part:

"I am sure you can point out ways in which we two peoples can co-operate. You can do this without reserve since we are friends and broadly speaking on the ground of common interests. Differences there are to be sure. They are of the kind which occur wherever nations and peoples meet. It is just such differences that enrich life.

"I remind you, gentlemen, that the Japanese people in Japan and in California are a remarkably peaceful race. They are free from all suspicion of intrigue and destructive agitations. It is true that Japan's political traditions are monarchical, but we have been democratic spontaneously and unconsciously. To adapt our political institutions to the demands of democracies is a simple matter of form. There are already changes in that direction without bloodshed, without even such demonstrations as are common in political parties.

"We meet here men who know each other's hearts and are not afraid of saying what is in our thoughts."

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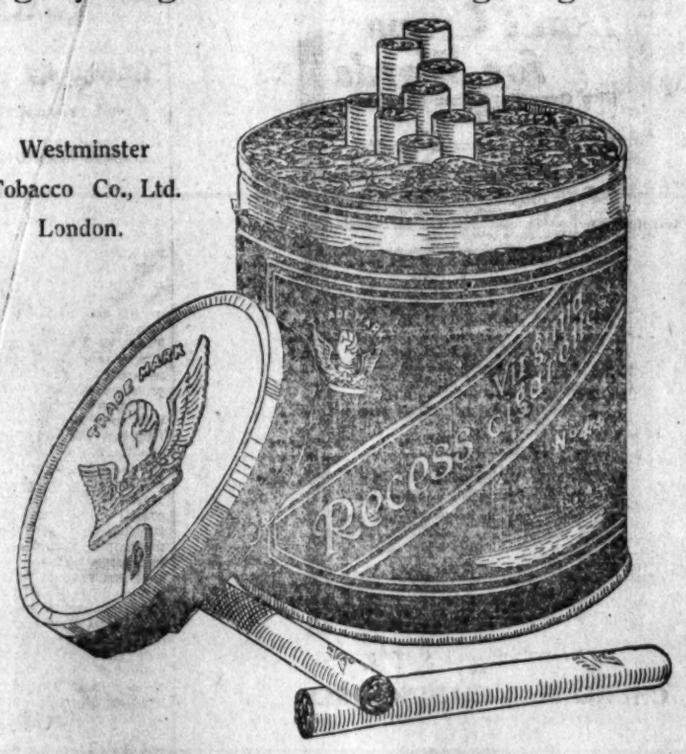

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Thomas Settles Down. By H. B. Cresswell. Nisbet. 6s.

Before really settling down, the delectable Thomas settles up with an admirer of his wife. The admirer is carefully made a very Chadband, an unctuous, greasy, hypocritical individual, battery and assault upon whose person it is joyful to read of. All admirers of other men's wives should be handicapped in this way by the gods of virtue. Mrs. Thomas is a dragon of discretion; and the condign chastisement that the venturesome swain receives in return for a few compliments, with appropriate action, on a piano-stool, seems quite to meet the case.

Literary Gossip

If war is ever to cease it will not be simply because it is inexpedient. Men must become generally convinced that it is itself a filthy and indefensible procedure, and it is to soldiers we must go for this verdict rather than politicians, editorial writers, clergymen or diplomats. Soldiers differ on the subject, too, but the men who wish to league against war as a thing evil in itself will be interested in a little book just published by Allen and Unwin, 40 Museum Street, London. Arthur Graeme West, the present witness in the case of People vs. War, can never appear in person. He was at Balliol when the war broke out. He enlisted as a private, got to be an officer, was killed in France in 1917. His comment on war is offered now as "The Diary of a Dead Officer." He began enthusiastic for the war. Before he was killed he changed his whole view. He became an atheist and a pacifist, and he bitterly regretted that he had ever returned to France the second time. His diary will be interpreted by any number as the revelation of an inferior nature, a nature inadequate to the strain and test of war. Another interpretation is rather more valid. Here was a man who rebelled against the bullies and cads and louts whom he was forced to endure in training camp. Once disillusioned, he never recovered the morale that alone makes wars possible. He could crucify his will to the end but the whole experience seemed to him an indecent mockery of all the fancy pretensions of mankind. He wasn't scared to death, he was disgusted and bored and befouled, and he saw war as intrinsically filthy. Was this what Sherman really meant when he said that war was hell? This diary, however, is not polemical. It is a perfectly simple revelation of horror and disgust. Far from being censored in England, it has recently been given the leading review in the London Times.

The price of books goes bounding up. Every week now the Publishers' Weekly takes pain, and gives pain, to record that certain books already on the market have been advanced in price, and of course new books have been scaled up all along the line. The single volume "Collected Poems" of John Masefield, for example, is issued at $2.75. It must be noted, however, that there are 521 pages in this volume, printed on a well-chosen paper. Not only this but the publishers have followed the excellent rule of beginning poems at the top of the page in many cases where an inch or two of paper had to be sacrificed. Such great-heartedness ought to be celebrated. The book should be known as "Collected Poems" of John Masefield, 1919, because in a few years in all likelihood this collection will be as incomplete as the collected editions of W. B. Yeats now are. But the edition deserves to be looked at, especially because of its appearance. Publishers still exist who have less typographical respect for a collected edition than Sears, Roebuck and Co. have for the subject matter of their catalogue. They do not understand that poetry should be surrounded by white space, even when printed in wholesale lots. Mr. Masefield's poetry all the more demands a pleasant form because there is so much of it. His lengthy romances are open to serious criticism on the score of diffuseness. "He had been scared that first time, daunted, thrilled"—there is too much elaboration of this sort. But the narratives have that adventurer's imaginativeness which sweeps like clean wind through all of Masefield.

I read Fremont Older's autobiography as it came out serially in the San Francisco Call—and waited for successive installments much as in the nineties, sometimes, I waited for a twenty-five cent paper bound copy of "Treasure Island," ordered after reading the opening chapters, published as bait, in a "mail order magazine." Older is not the wary, cultivated master of chiseled narrative, but it is doubtful if he has been excelled in American literature for native dramatic quality in the telling of a tale. "My Own Story" is issued by The Call Publishing Company in San Francisco, and proves that momentously good things can be printed at some distance from Manhattan.

It was handsome of Colonel Roosevelt to give the commander of the Russian Women's Battalion of Death $1,000 of his Nobel Peace Prize Fund. It was also somewhat ironic. The ironic deity, indeed, seems to preside over the fate of the Nobel "peace" prize. Rudyard Kipling, for instance, was not exactly the person whom you would expect peace-lovers to choose. There probably has never been an author who could get up so good a hate as Kipling. Hatred has meant more to him than it meant even to Milton or Dante. The same could not be said of Theodore Roosevelt, though his award leads one to expect that M. Clemenceau may be chosen over Woodrow Wilson. The likeliest literary choice among the writers of English is undoubtedly H. G. Wells. His work circulates in the Scandinavian countries in popular translations that resemble the admirable Nelson popular editions of English novels. Mr. Wells would be an understandable selection, but it is a matter for real regret that the award has never been made to William Dean Howells.

George Sylvester Viereck is circulating a postcard that reproduces a message from G. B. Shaw concerning the Authors' League of America. The Authors' League, it may be remembered, expelled Mr. Viereck in July, 1918, on the ground that he was disloyal and treasonable. Mr. Shaw's comment is this: "If the Authors' League or the Poetry Society or any other organisation expels a member because of his political opinions, it thereby constitutes itself a political body and violates whatever literary charter it may have. Literature, art and science are free of frontiers and those who exploit them politically are traitors to the greatest republic in the world: the Republic of Art and Science." It will be interesting to see what answer, if any, Mr. Ellis Parker Butler and Mrs. Gertrude Atherton can make to Mr. Shaw. Had they any constitutional justification for the action they set on foot, or were they simply applying tar and feathers to a loathsome personality? Who were the worse traitors, Mr. Viereck or the Authors' League? And will the Authors' League accept Mr. Shaw's principle, expel Mr. Butler and Mrs. Atherton for betraying the Republic of Letters, and reinstate the objectionable Mr. Viereck.—Salaan.

BRITISH NAVY IN BATTLE

The British Navy in Battle. By Arthur Pollen. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page and Co. $2.50.

In the Spring of 1917 an anonymous Flag Officer, pretending to speak for the whole British fleet, commended Mr. Pollen as "almost the only exponent in the press of what most of us consider enlightened naval views." At that anxious moment a vague dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war at sea had already begun to take shape in a demand, which grew steadily more vehement, for sweeping changes in the naval administration at Whitehall, as well as in the higher commands afloat. It would be idle now to inquire into the title of Mr. Pollen's champion to speak for his fellow-officers; suffice it that a state of mind bordering on panic prevailed in England as a consequence of intensified submarine activities and that, rightly or wrongly, many had convinced themselves that the disquieting conditions were in large measure attributable to certain new-born heresies which had reduced the greatest sea force in the world to comparative impotence. When, therefore, it was learned that the censor had temporarily suppressed a critical treatise of Mr. Pollen's on the battle of Jutland and some other events at sea, popular curiosity was piqued and the publication of the book awaited with keen interest, on the supposition that it must include disclosures in sundry matters concerning which the ordinary reader was still ignorant.

It is not for this reason only that the book is welcome; indeed, as a revelation it is certain to be disappointing to many, for Mr. Pollen has no new facts to reveal, and his arguments in the polemical part are but an amplification of those already familiar to his readers. But there is much other matter that is highly valuable. Mr. Pollen is an excellent expositor of things which most naval writers think too dull or too difficult for the unskilled, and, as the publisher's advertisement truly says, he "has made such subjects as range finding and ballistics comprehensible and entertaining to ordinary readers." This happy gift is attributed to a "literary skill bordering on the uncanny," but that is not the true explanation. It is because on such subjects Mr. Pollen writes with exceptional knowledge and authority that he is invariably clear and interesting. For a long period he has been in close touch with the navy, and on many of the questions he deals with he has for years been recognised in the service as a brilliant and original thinker. Much of the matter in this book appeared in "Land and Water" during the war, but it was well worth preserving in a more handy and durable form, for many of the things he discusses so lucidly and so instructively are dealt with inadequately, if at all, in similar books designed for the general reader. Hence the work, apart from polemics, deserves a most hearty welcome.

It is inevitable, however, that the curious will seek it principally for the light it was expected to throw on sea affairs in the war, and especially on the much-debated engagement off the Jutland Bank. It this respect, as it has been intimated, it falls short of common expectation, for Mr. Pollen has nothing new to tell. His interpretation of Jutland is, in truth, no more than an enlargement of the opinions he has formerly expressed—opinions which may now appear sounder to the casual reader because they have been subjected to a more elaborate process of rationalisation but which are supported by no essential data missing when the same author first proclaimed Jutland a signal victory. This point cannot be too strongly emphasised, not because it is unnatural that he should change his opinion on due weighing of the evidence, but because if there is anything "bordering on the uncanny" in Mr. Pollen's method it is to be found in the confusion of established fact and conjecture. Lest, therefore, the careless reader be betrayed into a too ready acceptance of his conclusions, it may be well to point out at least one important circumstance which vitiates the attempted demonstration of blundering or worse by Admiral Jellicoe at Jutland.

Mr. Pollen's main authority is, it is needless to say, Sir John Jellicoe's own despatch of July 6, 1916, together with the appendix containing Sir David Beatty's report. He has, of course, compared this document with others more or less trustworthy, including the official or quasi-official narratives in the German papers; but this is the principal source, as it must be, of his information. Now, there was published with this document a plan indicating in a general way the course of the battle. Mr. Pollen provides his readers with a reproduction of the smaller official chart, but he omits the main part of the plan, which included approximate indications of the relative positions of the opposing fleets at several critical stages of the action. Instead of this, he offers us now plans of his own by way "of making the text intelligible," but confesses frankly that they "have no pretense whatever to be authentic." What is to be said of this way of making out a case? In the first place, that there was clearly no excuse whatever for omitting the official plan, for, though it was avowedly "diagrammatic only," it had at least some pretense to authenticity, inasmuch as it was traced by a draftsman furnished with authentic information. Besides, admitting that the official account, plan and all, left considerable room for conjecture concerning precisely what took place after the Grand Fleet came on the scene, it is impossible to accept Mr. Pollen's fanciful sketch plan of the action between 6 and 6:50 o'clock. It is utterly at variance with the original, nor is there anything in Admiral Jellicoe's text to justify the substitution of Mr. Pollen's guesses, including the indicated track of the battle fleet on a northeasterly course. Mr. Pollen himself willingly admits that the movements of the Grand Fleet during the last twenty minutes of this crucial period are "purely conjectural," but seeing the first twenty, as described in his plan, depart grossly from the original account, are we not abundantly justified in dismissing the whole argument as sheer assumption?

This one point is singled out, because it is essential to his condemnation of Admiral Jellicoe. There are many other improbable assumptions. For instance, he assumes that "the Germans had discovered and grasped what seemed the fundamental strategic idea that had shaped British naval strategy" and that consequently the German Commander-in-Chief was well aware that no risks would be run with the battleships; but at the same time he is obliged, as champion of the British Vice-Admiral commanding the battle-cruiser fleet, to represent him as quite ignorant of this supposed "idea." We are asked, then, to believe that Scheer knew more about British policy than Beatty himself. To this absurd conclusion Mr. Pollen appears to have been led by accepting, as many others did, a perfectly preposterous hypothesis, first put forward, if we are not mistaken by Admiral Sir Reginald Custance, namely, that the British navy had in recent years been corrupted by a false doctrine, which is this, that a fleet exists only for the preservation of communications and that consequently victory is a superfluous enterprise. Needless to say, no such absurd opinion has ever prevailed.

By way of justifying his condemnation of what he believes to have been an example of excessive timidity, Mr. Pollen recalls a saying of Nelson's. "What was it," he asks, "that Nelson said about no Captain could go far wrong who laid his ship alongside an enemy's?" We can cap this with another: "Who can, my dear Fremantle, command all the success which our country may wish? Who can say what will be the event of a battle?"

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March 1919

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Training School	12	2	.857
Y.M.C.A. Blues	12	3	.800
Rowing Club	9	5	.642
Y.M.C.A. Reds	3	11	.214
American School	2	11	.152
U.S. Navy	1	12	.077

By defeating the Rowing Club 20-8 last night, the Y.M.C.A. Training School five cinched the title in the Shanghai Amateur Basketball League. The battle was a fitting climax to the first season. It was well-played, clean and hard fought. The Rowing Club was handicapped as but two regulars were able to play. Neprad went in with a bad wrist and Kline was the only other regular. But two more games remain to complete the schedule.

The summary:

Y.M.C.A. Training School 20		Rowing Club 8
S. I. Tung	lf	Kline
S. Z. Tsui	rf	Price
C. G. Hoh	c	Neprad
Z. T. Wong	lg	Little
M. F. Hsu	rg	Springsborg

Goals from floor: Tsui 5; Hoh, 4; Tung, 1; Price, 2; Neprad, 1; Little, 1.

Time—15 and 10 minute periods. Referee—McCloy. Timer—Siler. Scorer—Starrett.

Siberian Cup Shooting

Entries for the Shanghai Rifle Association shoot for the Siberian Red Cross Cup will close at five o'clock today.

Football Today

The match between a Shanghai eleven and the Suffolk eleven, postponed from Tuesday, will be played on the Police ground this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

The following will represent Shanghai: A. H. Remedios, J. H. Johns, M. Tonkin, F. Dixon, J. Robertson, G. C. Ross, A. V. White, A. Sofoulis, D. Drake, W. C. G. Clifford and H. N. Olsen.

MERCHANT MARINE CHANGES

The following changes in the merchant marine service took place during the week:

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company—Mr. H. M. Sornesen, appointed second officer of the Yushun; Mr. James Hay, appointed second officer of the Tungwah; from sick leave, Mr. Albert Nielsen, to first officer of the Hsinchang; third engineer of the Hsinchang, Mr. Joseph D. Richards, promoted to second engineer; Mr. Sigurd Arnesen, appointed third engineer of the Hsinchang.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company—From leave, Mr. T. A. Lee, to acting chief officer of the Kutwo; chief officer of the Kutwo, Mr. J. W. Duncan, resigned; from sick leave, second officer of the Wosang, Mr. K. D. Noble, to the Tuckwo; supernumerary chief officer of the Tuckwo, Mr. J. Gray, on leave; Mr. H. McNay, appointed supernumerary third engineer of the Loongwo.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order books for the week ending March 22:

Police Force.—1st Class Sergeant C. H. Taylor was permitted to terminate his service on March 3, the date of expiry of his agreement.

Public Works Department.—Mr. A. B. Paddicombe is appointed temporarily as 2nd Assistant Engineer from March 27.

Electricity Department.—Mr. C. F. Davis is appointed temporarily as Assistant in the Meter Department from February 24.

Long leave is granted to Showroom Engineer N. Bowey and Meter Tester C. Ward from March 29 and April 1, respectively.

Mains Engineer G. F. Hoyland, at present on war service, is invalided from February 28.

Educational Department.—Miss E. B. Bate and Miss H. McNaughton are appointed Assistant Mistresses in the Public School for Girls under agreement from March 17.

Mrs. P. E. H. Walter, temporary Assistant Mistress in the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, was permitted to terminate her service on March 17.

Mr. W. A. Hearn, Assistant Master in the Public School for Chinese is permitted to terminate his service on August 31.

News Brevities

Dr. C. D. Tenney, of the American Legation, and Mr. John Jay Abbott had an audience with President Hsu on March 22.

* * *

Mr. Barson, the General Manager of the Peking Syndicate, who has spent the last year in England on leave of absence, returned to Peking this week, having traveled by way of the United States and Japan. During Mr. Barson's absence in Europe the affairs of the Peking Syndicate were managed by Mr. G. W. Frodsham.

* * *

The Post Office Department at Washington has notified the Shanghai office that when ordinary stamps are used for special delivery matter the words "Special Delivery" must be placed on the envelope or wrapper directly below the stamps. They must not be written upon the stamps or the matter will not be accorded special delivery service.

* * *

The oil painting, kindly presented to the American Woman's Club by Mrs. James Macbeth to be raffled in aid of Red Cross work, is now on exhibition at the Carlton Cafe where tickets may be secured at $2 each. The painting is of a rural sunset Autumn scene in Flanders which is especially distinguished by some very finely done trees. The canvas is sixty inches long by forty inches wide and is the work of Mrs. Macbeth. Tickets may also be had from Mrs. C. H. Webb at the Astor House and from Mrs. Macbeth.

* * *

Shareholders of the Langkat Company will hold their annual meeting at the Yangtsze Insurance Building, 26 The Bund, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Masonic Club will take place this evening at 6 o'clock.

* * *

Sailors from the British cruiser Suffolk will be entertained at tea and garden games at the Cathedral School for Girls tomorrow afternoon.

* * *

The death is reported of Captain Mesney, skipper of the Namsang, who was taken ill with pneumonia after his ship left India for China. He was taken to the Singapore General Hospital and died on March 13. Captain Mesney was well known in the China trade, being the son of Archdeacon Mesney.

* * *

Subscribers to the Masonic Charity Fund of North China will meet tomorrow. Master Masons of all constitutions are invited to attend.

* * *

The Messageries Maritimes steamer Paul Lecat is expected at Saigon tonight, according to news received at the local office of the company. The liner is scheduled to arrive in Shanghai April 8.

* * *

Among the passengers who arrived here from Hongkong yesterday were Sir Robert and Miss Gale and Prof. and Mrs. F. L. Bird.

* * *

The Rev. Y. Y. Tsu, Ph. D., will read a paper on "The Confucian Idea of God" at the regular meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association next Tuesday evening. The meeting will start at 8 o'clock and will be preceded by a social gathering. Ladies of the American Baptist Missions will provide refreshments.

* * *

The Health Officer's report for last week records one case of cerebrospinal fever and one of scarlet fever among the foreign population. There were 107 deaths from influenza among the Chinese and one from cerebrospinal fever.

* * *

The World's Chinese Students' Federation will hold its fourteenth annual dinner at the Oriental Hotel Monday evening at 7 o'clock. The affair will also take the form of a farewell dinner to Mr. David Z. T. Yui, of the lecture department of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., and Mr. Chang Chi, former Speaker of the Senate, who are both leaving shortly for Paris. Allied Consuls will also be invited.

Transport Bill Passed By House Of Commons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 13.—The House of Commons passed the second reading of the Transport Bill unanimously.

LIANG SHIH-YI'S NEW BANK SYNDICATE MEETS, TEN MILLIONS PROMISED

Second Informal Meeting Of Chinese Banking Group Elects Committee On Constitution

China Press Correspondence

Peking, March 23.—At the second informal meeting of the new Chinese banking group, which took place at Liang Shih-yi's residence on the evening of the 21st, only $300,000 were pledged in addition to the $10,550,000 already promised.

The meeting decided that the capital stock of the bank should be ten, and not twenty, million dollars, and that one-fourth of this amount should be paid in at once. The only other business done was the election of a committee of four to draw up a constitution, draft regulations and submit a statement of policy for discussion at the first formal meeting of the syndicate.

During the past week there has been considerable discussion of Liang's new banking scheme, and Chinese bankers are inclined to look upon it with favor. They think that tonight's meeting will see the balance of the desired $20,000,000 pledged to the syndicate, and that another month will see this sum greatly over-subscribed. Foreign bankers, on the other hand, while not doubting Liang's ability to get together a large amount of Chinese capital, are skeptical of the new syndicate ever having sufficient power in the financial world to successfully support the Government in any eventual opposition to the plan for the unification and commercialisation of China's railways. The Chinese group under Liang is neither powerful enough in itself nor sufficiently possessed of the confidence of the investing public in China to support the government's railway administration, maintenance and expansion in such a manner that China can henceforth manage to do without foreign railway loans.

Liang's syndicate, however, will be probably strong enough to influence the Wine and Tobacco Tax Bureau and obtain for itself all future loans based on the credit of that bureau. One of Liang's alleged objects, that of preventing Mr. Abbott from making any further loan to the Chinese Government on the security of the wine and tobacco tax, will thus be fulfilled by his new bank. It should be remembered that Mr. Abbott has already loaned the Government $5,000,000 on the wine and tobacco tax and that he has stated specifically and repeatedly that he and his group have absolutely no intention of making a further loan on this security.

FAIR PLAY FOR GIRLS

Too Many Overtax Their Strength

A girl who earns her parents' admiration by growing rapidly, becoming taller than themselves before she is well embarked on womanhood, hardly has fair play. She often outgrows her strength, and unless her development is carefully watched and her blood kept up to the mark, she will become pale and anaemic, suffering sometimes great misery, and will run a great risk of going into a decline.

In plain words for woman's reading a book "Talks To Women," explains the care needed by their sex at all ages. It will be sent, free by post, to any reader who forwards a postcard to the address mentioned below. The great need of growing girls is pure blood—abundant, rich and red. In all ordinary cases the new rich blood made by Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people will enable a pale, thin girl to develop healthily to blooming womanhood.

With this new blood in her veins she will gain a glow of health in her cheeks, her eyes will become clear and sparkling, and with a keen appetite for meals, and power to digest food, she will throw off all lassitude and depression and grow strong and upright. In such cases Dr. Williams' pink pills impart a new interest in life.

Dr. Williams' pink pills can be bought everywhere, also, post free, one bottle for $1.50, six for $8.00, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Their beneficial effect on the looks and the appetite is very quick and well-marked. This can be proved by starting a course of the pills now.

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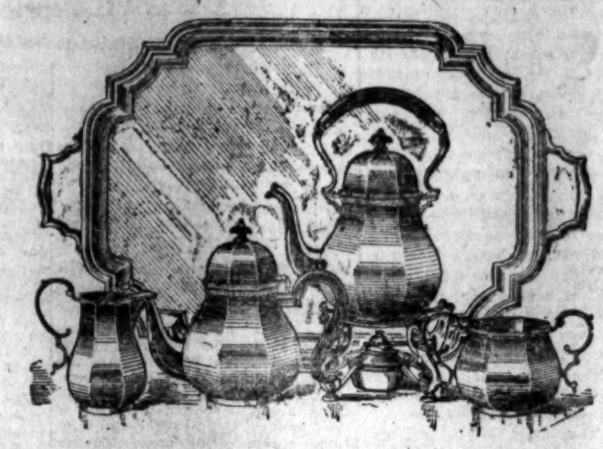

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LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1	First Prize			$50,000
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2	Fourth "	$2,000	each	4,000
2	Fifth "	1,000	"	2,000
2	Sixth "	500	"	1,000
10	Seventh "	100	"	1,000
20	Eighth "	50	"	1,000
20	Ninth "	40	"	800
20	Tenth "	30	"	600
50	Eleventh "	20	"	1,000
700	Twelfth "	15	"	10,500
2	Each approximate to the First Prize	300	"	600
2	Each approximate to the Second Prize	100	"	200
2	Each approximate to the Third Prize	50	"	100
4	Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	30	"	120
4	Each approximate to the Fifth Prize	20	"	80
4	Each approximate to the Sixth Prize	10	"	40
399	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the First Prize	10	"	3,990
399	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Second Prize	10	"	3,990
399	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Third Prize	10	"	3,990
798	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Fourth Prizes	10	"	7,980
798	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Fifth Prizes	10	"	7,980
798	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Sixth Prizes	10	"	7,980
99	Each with the first three figures similar to those of the First Prize	10	"	990
99	Each with the first three figures similar to those of the Second Prize	10	"	990
99	Each with the first three figures similar to those of the Third Prize	10	"	990
18	Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Fourth Prizes	10	"	180
18	Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Fifth Prizes	10	"	180
18	Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Sixth Prizes	10	"	180
4,780	drawn tickets		Total	$127,460

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All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
Home Office, Ford Building, Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.
Address all Communications to
THE CHINA PRESS
Publication Office Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
Editorial Offices..Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
New York Office.....World Building
Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building
Tokio Bureau.....Japan Advertiser Building

Subscription Rates
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year...Mex.$23.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months 8.50
SUNDAY, per Year 7.00
Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or Mex. $6.00 per year extra.
Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage will be added.
Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy; Sunday 20 cents per copy.
Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with "special marks" privileges in China.
Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O
Telephone—1432 Business Office.
1433 Editorial Department.
Telegraph Address—Natpress Shanghai

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Gloomy, misty weather with threats of rain in the Yangtsze Valley and in our regions.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 27, 1919

The League Of Nations In History

IN an adjoining column is printed a monograph by Professor A. F. Pollard, the distinguished British historian, one of a series of pamphlets on the League of Nations published by the Oxford University Press. It is printed in full not only because it is a brilliant piece of historical essay writing—brilliant for its simplicity and lucidity as well as for its argument—but because it gives the historical background indispensable for the understanding of the history now making in Paris. Few things we have seen give so concisely and yet so comprehensively the story of man's efforts to abolish war.

For it must not be forgotten that men have dreamed before 1919 of a world without wars. It must not be forgotten, too, that their dreams before this have taken the form of an organisation of states to preserve the peace. The League of Nations has been planned before, it has been tried—and found wanting. We have pinned our hopes so confidently on this as the way out of war and, also, heard it criticised so much as visionary and utopian that the plain record of its history may come as a shock and a disillusionment, but we must recognise it if we are to get any perspective on the problem and the efforts of the peace conference to deal with it.

But the failure of international organisation in the past does not necessarily militate against the idea. It does not prove it necessarily an for all time impracticable. In the reasons for its failure in the past lie the way to its success.

Peace cannot come by machinery. No amount of organisation will keep nations from going to war unless they are willing to pay the price of peace. That price is, in short, the relinquishment of some of their present privileges. It means the relinquishment of part of their national sovereignty, as sovereignty is now defined. They must give up the right to decide for themselves when they have sufficient grievance to go to war they must give up the right to decide for themselves how large their armies and their navies shall be, they must give up the right of unlimited control of their colonial possessions, they must change some of their concepts of national honor. These are great concessions and there will be times when their application will mean great sacrifices, it is true, and they demand of course a complete revision in our ideas of the rights of the state. But without the price we cannot have peace.

That is all that the failure of past associations of powers proves. They failed because the nations making them up were unwilling to pay the price for their success. There was no real will to peace. To the sovereigns that governed Europe the fulfillment of their dynastic ambitions was more important than the prevention of war, from which their subjects suffered and not they. When rival ambitions clashed the machinery of international organisation was by mutual consent scrapped. And there was war. But it was not the fault of the organisation.

So, too, with the League of Nations now seeing birth. It will succeed or fail not by the Covenant that defines it but by the spirit of the nations that compose it and, most important, the men who speak for those nations. That will be the great determinant. Not that alone, of course. There must be an effective governing machinery. There must be an executive power to enforce the law of nations and there must also be international parliaments to decide what that law is and to modify it when it is unjust to any one Power. That there must be, too, but the indispensable condition is a new spirit, a new idealism, a new conception of the obligations of nations toward other nations, even rival nations: an ability to think of international relations in some other terms than boundaries and trade rights—in a word, as Professor Pollard says, forbearance.

Does that exist in Paris today? From what comes out of Paris, from the statements of the "public" men in each of the Allied capitals, one is not overconfident. If not, we may as well bury our hopes now. It may be true, as Shaw says in "Major Barbara," that history tells us that we never learn anything by what history tells us, but in this case the writing is high on the wall and plain—plain enough for the common man to read, and therein lies the warning.

The Monroe Doctrine And The League Of Nations

(New York Times)

OUT of Paris comes a rumor that some of the nations, by their representatives there in conference, express the opinion that the adoption of the League of Nations plan will abrogate the Monroe Doctrine. Japan is said to be one of the nations which hold this curious view.

Such an idea could not originate or find support in any Japanese mind. The reasoning attributed to Japan is that since the European system of the balance of power disappears, giving place to the League of Nations, therefore Americans cannot expect their Monroe Doctrine to hold its place as the political system of the New World. Inasmuch as Japan is urging the Western nations to recognise the analogue of the Monroe Doctrine in the Far East admitting her interest to be paramount and intrusting to her the responsibility of maintaining peace in that part of the world, the story that she takes for granted the abrogation of the Monroe Doctrine here must have had its origin in some quarter where ignorance and conjecture are accepted as substitutes for information.

Neither Japan nor any European Power is likely to link together in this manner the European balance of power and the American Monroe Doctrine, insisting that if one goes the other must go. The old balance of power idea which ripened a hundred years ago into the concert of Europe has been the public system of that continent just as the Monroe Doctrine has been the public system of the New World. There the parallel ends abruptly. The balance of power plan and the concert of Europe have failed as a guarantee of peace. They failed largely because the selfish interests of dynasties, not the interests of peoples, were the foundation upon which they rested. The concert of Europe did not prevent the Crimean war, it did not prevent the Franco-Prussian war, it did not prevent the two Balkan wars, it was openly flouted when Austria, brazenly violating the agreements of the Congress of Berlin, annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina. The balance of power system has failed to accomplish its purposes.

The Monroe Doctrine, on the contrary, has been crowned with success. It has a record of nearly one hundred years of beneficent and triumphant application. It has made its way to an ever-widening tacit or open recognition. No European monarchy has extended its system over any part of the Western Hemisphere since Mr. Monroe proclaimed the position of the United States. Napoleon III. failed in that attempt in Mexico. Some monarchies have lost their Western possessions. The substitution of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty for the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty in respect to the Isthmus of Panama, and the peaceful settlement of the Venezuela boundary dispute, may be cited as proof that the Doctrine is very much in force, and of continuing validity. Proclaimed primarily in the interest of our peace and safety it has effectively safeguarded the liberties of the Latin-American peoples of Central and South America. It has not been used selfishly, either for oppression, for territorial gain, for dominance, or for any purpose incompatible with its avowed motives or with the principles enunciated in the draft of the League of Nations Constitution. The League and the Doctrine are not alternatives, one does not abrogate or replace the other, they are one in purpose, they will endure together.

The League Of Nations Has A Long History

Centuries Ago They Planned It

By Professor A. F. Pollard
(Of London University)

There has probably never been a time in human history in which verbal homage has not been paid to the blessings of peace; and no conqueror has been so warlike but he has professed it his ultimate object. Even Napoleon was fond of expounding at St. Helena his lifelong plan for perpetual peace. Men have only differed over the means of securing it. To the conqueror the obvious means have always seemed to be the conquest of his enemies and the supremacy of his will; and sometimes peace has been secured in this way. Alexander the Great nearly established it for a brief moment before his death, and Rome succeeded by means of her Empire in maintaining peace, except for border and occasional civil wars, throughout the civilised world for centuries. That peace haunted the Middle Ages, and the Papacy—"the ghost of the Roman Empire sitting enthroned on the ruins thereof"—sought to maintain it by its spiritual authority. But the decline of the Catholic ideal of unity in the civilised world, and the rise of the independent national State which brought the Middle Ages to a close, banished perhaps for ever that solution of the problem, and presented it under the modern form of how to create peace out of the conflict of national or dynastic ambitions.

The national State emerged from the Middle Ages under the guise and guidance of personal monarchy and amid the clash of religious wars which followed upon the breakdown of Catholic unity under the Papacy. But Wars of Religion, despite the proverbial bitterness of theological hatred, proved more amenable to pacific treatment than dynastic or commercial rivalry; and, owing either to the competition of these other antagonisms or to the realisation that war after all could not solve theological problems, the era of religious wars closed in 1648 with the Peace of Westphalia. But the ink was hardly dry on that treaty of peace when two Protestant republics, England and Holland, flew at one another's throats over the carrying-trade of the world, and the city of London responded to the cry *delenda est Carthago* in the interests of the Navigation Acts. The combatants paid the price for their strife in the common terror with which the dynastic ambition of Louis XIV soon inspired them, and that danger was only laid, after a generation of European war, at the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

The cost of these wars had by now begun to produce some impression on the minds of men. Efforts, indeed, had long been made to limit the injury and the suffering they involved, and early in the seventeenth century Grotius strove to systematise previous attempts to create an international law; but the fact that its problems remain today essentially what they were in the sixteenth century shows how little progress has been made; and the mixture of literature and ethics which we call International Law still lacks the sanction to give it any real effect. Academic attempts to create an international force behind it were occasionally made in the seventeenth century. In his old age Sully, the great minister of Henri IV, or perhaps the Abbé who edited Sully's memoirs, concocted a fiction according to which Queen Elizabeth proposed to Henri IV a "grand design," nominally to ensure the peace of Europe, but really to control the House of Austria; and in 1713 the Abbé de St. Pierre, who was secretary to the French plenipotentiary at the peace of Utrecht, propounded a further scheme for a League of Princes with a more impartial object. The presidency of the League was to be held by each great Prince in turn, the differences between the contracting parties were to be settled by arbitration or judicial decision at a congress of plenipotentiaries, and the League was to impose by force of arms the common will upon recalcitrant States.

Congresses did in fact become the order of the day. One sat, formally at least, at Brunswick for years to settle the affairs of Northern Europe; another sat, or as Carlyle puts it "endeavored to get seated," for two years (1722-4) at Cambrai, and then had "the floor pulled from under it" by a clandestine agreement between two of the participants; a third gathered with no better success at Soissons in 1728-9. "You must," Cardinal Fleury had said to the Abbe de St. Pierre, "begin by sending a troop of missionaries to prepare the hearts and minds of the contracting sovereigns;" and there was little prospect of a League of Nations to secure peace so long as nations were ruled by irresponsible monarchs and States were regarded as their personal property. For greed acts with directer force upon an individual than upon the average member of a community, and the proprietary notion of the State gave its owner a personal interest in its aggrandisement which was fatal to all schemes for preventing wars of aggression.

The futility of the early eighteenth-century Congresses was followed by another series of wars, and it was not until the anti-monarchical movement of thought, stimulated by the American War of Independence, gathered force, that a more democratic conception of the "European Republic," as St. Pierre had called it, became possible. Voltaire and Rousseau in France, Bentham in England, and even Kant in Germany advocated more popular forms of government than paternal despotism as essential to the maintenance of international peace. But the French Revolution, pacifist though it was, like the Russian revolution, in its earlier stages, provoked a conflict with monarchical Europe, and under the stress of war became as militarist as its opponents. Europe was to be forcibly converted to belief in the doctrines of the Revolution, and the forcible conversion became in the hands of Napoleon a military conquest, with peace dependent upon acquiescence in his arbitrary will. The problem of peace by consent seemed as far from solution as in the days of the Roman Empire.

But nationality had, since the Middle Ages, acquired a strength which even Napoleon could not destroy. No national State has been permanently crushed by force of arms, save Poland, since the national State was evolved; and the moral of the Napoleonic wars is that peace must depend for its security and its permanence not upon conquest but upon consent between indestructible nations. Europe took some steps towards the realisation of this condition after Napoleon's fall, but the success of its efforts was impaired by discord over the means by which peace was to be enforced and over the articles of the European association. The Restoration was not merely one of peace after the Napoleonic wars but one of legitimist government after the Revolution and the *regime* of Napoleonic upstarts; and the Congress of Vienna in 1814-15 was distracted by the two diverse aspects of the problem before it. It was a Congress of princes, not of peoples, and most Sovereigns were not unnaturally convinced, after their recent experience, that war was the outcome of revolution, and that peace could be best preserved by providing against insurrection. This line of thought led to the Holy Alliance, which has almost by common consent been confused with the Quadruple Alliance of the four great Powers, Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria, which overthrew Napoleon and actually kept the peace for some years after his fall.

The Holy Alliance was inspired by the Tsar Alexander, a monarch with a mind almost as nebulous as that of his latest successor. He was not without liberal leanings, he was devoted to mystical piety, and even talked of the sacred rights of humanity. But he could not help being an autocrat even though he regarded himself as merely a vicar of God, the only Sovereign of the world. On September 26, 1815, he persuaded his Prussian and Austrian colleagues to sign with him the Act of the Holy Alliance, in which they spoke of their peoples as being branches of one Christian nation, announced their conviction that States no less than individuals were bound by the precepts of Christianity, promised to regulate thereby their domestic and foreign policy, and undertook to render each other assistance in every case and in every place. It was to be a universal union of Christian fathers of national families, and George IV and the Pope were the only Christian princes who did not subscribe. But the Holy Alliance effected nothing. It held no Congresses, passed no executive measures, developed no machinery, and left the practical work of maintaining peace to the Quadruple Alliance.

This was a businesslike combination more to the taste of Castlereagh and the British Government. It was formulated at Chaumont, in March, 1814, by Great Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria, and was confirmed with additions and modification at various times until it received its final shape at the Second Treaty of Paris on November 20, 1815. The four Great Powers bound themselves not by a vague confession of Legitimist faith, but by specific agreements, and arranged to meet at periodic congresses to transact their business. At the first of these Congresses, held at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, France was admitted to the circle and the Quadruple became the Quintuple Alliance. Castlereagh was enthusiastic over its prospects; he hailed the system of periodic congresses as "a new discovery" in the art of government, "at once extinguishing the cobwebs with which diplomacy obscures the horizon, bringing the whole bearing of the system into its true light, and giving to the counsels of the Great Powers the efficiency and almost the simplicity of a single State."

But the single State was not so simple as he thought. It depended for its continuance upon a common will, and that common will could only be found in a compromise between the reaction of Metternich and the comparative liberalism of Castlereagh. The Tsar held the balance, and it was upset when a series of more or less revolutionary manifestations in Germany and elsewhere, followed by a mutiny of his own Guards in 1820, perverted Alexander to the reactionary cause and threw him into the arms of Metternich. A schism among the Great Powers appeared at the Congress of Troppau in 1820 and was widened at that of Verona in 1823. France developed a disinclination to see reaction re-established in Italy by Austrian arms, and Great Britain to seeing it re-established in Spain (and still more in the Spanish American Colonies) by French arms. On that question Canning broke away from the Quintuple Alliance and sought the support of President Monroe; and a New World was called in to redress the balance of the Old. The French Revolution of 1830 finally severed France from the cause of reaction, and the Quintuple Alliance was thus reduced to a Triple Alliance of the three autocrats of Russia, Prussia and Austria, who had signed the original Holy Alliance. This tended to create and perpetuate the confusion between the two Alliances, and to saddle British statesmen like Castlereagh, who made the Quadruple Alliance, with the odium of reaction attaching to the Holy Alliance which they refused to join.

Shorn of the Liberal elements in their coalition, the three autocracies continued to repress reform and thus to provoke revolution until the general conflagration of 1848. Their conduct made the confederation of Europe a byword, and nationalism enlisted under Canning's standard of "Every nation for itself, and God for us all." Governments had to purge themselves of autocracy before the nations would favor their combination; peoples might combine themselves, but they had no love for a combination of masters.

It was, however, no easy thing for democracies to combine. We have seen that the destruction of autocracy in Russia does not produce popular unanimity even within a single State; still less has the reduction of Turkey in Europe conduced to harmony among the Balkan peoples. Autocracy was restored again in Austria after 1848 because its various races fought one another instead of combining against their common master, and it recovered in Germany because the German tribes could not unite on a basis of Parliamentary self-government.

Such efforts as were made in the latter half of the nineteenth century to internationalise Europe were due to sectional impulse. There was the attempt of governments and diplomatists, without much popular backing, to create and maintain a Concert to Europe; there was the middle-class and commercial movement towards Free Trade; and there was the International Socialist tendency which was directed not so much against war as against capitalism. The only political system which approached the idea of a League of Nations was the British Empire, and it achieved success, not by the amalgamation of independent units, but by their decentralisation; a like solution may emerge from the turmoil in Russia and in the Hapsburg dominions, and possibly Scandinavia, through the separation of Norway and Sweden, may have obtained a somewhat similar international understanding.

It is a clear that a League of Nations cannot be based on the German idea of the State. The State, according to Treitschke, is might, and has "the right to merge into one the nationalities contained within itself." It is not by the repression, but only by the expression, of nationality that a League of Nations can be formed; for nationality has come to stay, and the purport of a League of Nations is to provide means for the expression of nationality in any form but war. Youthful exuberance tends to express itself in combat, but in maintaining peace we direct the vigor of men into more fruitful channels than mutual destruction. The national State is built on that foundation; but so far we have failed in the international sphere, and war has perverted colossal energies from constructive to destructive purposes. The failure in the nineteenth century was largely due to a perversion of the Balance of Power. To Castlereagh and his colleagues that phrase meant the "just repartition of force amongst the States of Europe," a sort of rationing of power by agreement; it has come to mean a balance between the groups of Allies, or in other words between two parties which, in the absence of a controlling common will or super-State, involves a permanent race for armaments breaking out into recurrent civil war.

The Triple Alliance was one League of Nations, the Entente was another; and the present conflict proves their futility as Leagues of Peace, for if it takes two to make a quarrel, it takes two to keep the peace, and no League of Nations can keep the peace if there is another bent on war. The Concert of Europe broke down like the Quintuple Alliance because of the lack of a common will.

To the organisation of that common will many efforts in recent times have been directed. It will not come through the conquest of others unless we also conquer ourselves. The British Empire is an example because England conquered its will to dominate its Dominions; but while an example, it is not an alternative to the League of Nations, and it would cease to be even an example if it were used to dominate others. An even better example is the peace we have had for a century on the frontier of the United States and Canada without any cost in life, limb, or treasure, because the two peoples had conquered their aggressive impulse, and left that frontier undefended except by moral restraint. Peace by forbearance can, however, only be made between those who consent to forbear, and constraint by force is the only remedy for those who cannot or will not restrain themselves.

The League of Nations, if it is to succeed, must be based upon a common will to maintain the peace, and a common readiness to repress the ambitions of those who seek to break it. No League has yet succeeded because men have hitherto built their States and Churches on their difference from other men; and he who would found a League of Nations must base it on their common interest in peace. Instead of a balance, we need a community of power, with no immunity for any one from its obligations and its responsibilities.

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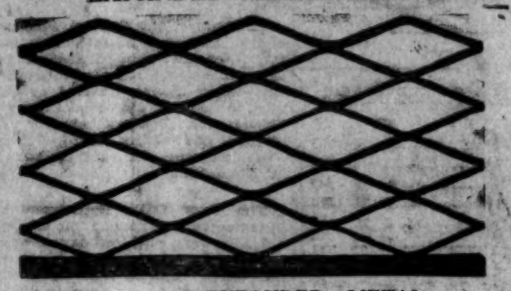

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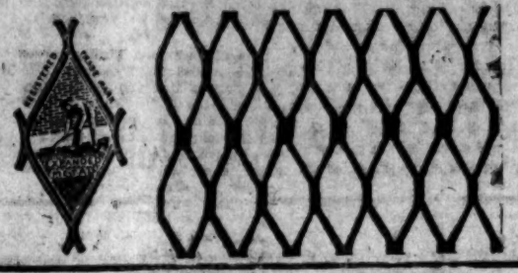

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NO WONDER!
LOOK HOW TALL YOU ARE!
GEO MCMANUS
D-26

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

The Aboriginal Tribes Of China

So old a nation is China and so full of unexplored regions its established civilisation that one forgets its origins. But there are still left some of the aboriginal tribes and a study of them and their customs is fraught with considerable interest. We begin today the publication of a series of three articles on three of these tribes, the Shans, the Miao and the Lolos. These articles are papers recently read at a meeting of the American Woman's Club. Although they do not embody any new material they give a good view of a little known subject. The second article will be printed tomorrow.

By Mrs. F. C. Mabee

There is no family of the human race of whom so little is accurately known as of the non-Chinese races of South China. And of those three races, the Miao, Lolos and Shans, the Shans are the least known although they are greatly in number than the Miaos.

At least as early as 1000 B. C. barbarian or non-Chinese tribes controlled much of what is now China from the basin of the Yangtsze southwards. This kingdom was called the Tsu kingdom and probably the dominant race of these barbarians were the Tai, the name by which the Shans call themselves today. The few words which have come down to us from that time are all Shan words, and although this is not a positive proof it carries with it the probability that the Shans were the strong race of the Tsu kingdom. The eastern part of the Tsu kingdom was absorbed into China by the beginning of the Christian era; the central part held out for a thousand years longer and the Tsu kingdom continued in Yunnan under the name of the Nan Chao kingdom until conquered by Kublai Khan, the founder of the Mongol dynasty about 12 and 4 A. D. Although from this date it became tributary to China it was not incorporated into the Chinese Empire until the 17th century.

Where are the descendants of that mighty empire today? The Siamese are one branch of the family; the Shans in the upper Burma States constitutes another branch and 7,000,000 Shans called Chun-chia in China proper in the four provinces, Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangsi and Kwangtung, constitute the branch with which this paper especially deals.

Looking first at the province of Yunnan, the next to the largest province in area in China, we find it is next to the least in population having only twelve and a half millions of people or 86 to the square mile.

The main body of Shan people in this province inhabits the Salwen River valley and the country as far as the Meking eastward and the Irrawaddy, westward. They are found to the north as far as Teng Yueh Ting. Within the Chinese borders they are governed by their own hereditary chieftains and if they pay yearly tribute to the Chinese Government they are not interfered with. They call themselves the Tai, they are peaceable and industrious tribes, generous and kind hearted. Most of them are ardent Buddhists, although some worship demons. Scarcely anything has been found about these people within the Chinese borders and very little mission work has been done among them, although they are not inaccessible. On the other hand, much is known about the Burmese Shans and Christian missionaries have lived among them for many years.

The city of Teng Yueh Ting with its 12,000 inhabitants is the center of trade with the Burmese Shans. Many Chinese Shans go back and forth constantly over the border taking to Burma tin, hides, tea, Chinese medicines and opium and bringing back cotton, yarn and cloth, petroleum, timber, matches, etc. Often it is said that the traders have wives in both places. As a whole, however, only the ruling chiefs have many wives, the Shans being a monogamous race.

Since so little is known of the Shans in Yunnan and since the Burmese Shans are of the same race and language and trade back and forth so constantly, it is fair, I think, to suppose that some of the same customs which we have found among the Burmese Shans will also obtain in Yunnan. I shall, then, mention a few of the Burmese Shan's customs, hoping it will help us to understand a little better their relatives in China.

Since the people believe that children are born to parents as rewards of merit either in this incarnation or in a previous one, babies, both male and female, are welcomed into the home; if the child is delicate or unlucky his name may be changed to puzzle the evil spirits which are tormenting him or he may be dressed as a little boy if he is a little girl or vice versa to trick the evil spirits into thinking it is another child. The Shan boys ride water-buffalos as the Chinese children here in the country districts do. Food which is largely rice, is eaten with chopsticks or with the fingers when the rice is rolled into balls and dipped into curry. The Shan people are very clean, bathe their babies every day, the women wash their hair once or twice a week. The Burmese Shan girls go about entirely unchaperoned with their liberty quite unfettered; the girls receive men visitors in their homes. It does not seem to be the custom to force the girls to marry anyone whom they do not like. The boys are not considered of marriageable age until their legs are tattooed from waist to knee; the men marry at 16 or 18 years of age and the girls at an average age of 16. The girls are not ordinarily sent to school at all. Most of the boys attend the monastery school and are taught by the priests how to read and write.

Leaving the province of Yunnan let us look at the province of Kweichow Kweichow has one million Shans or Chung Chia. These people probably entered the province about a thousand years ago. They invariably assert that their ancestors were Chinese who came from the province of Kiangsi and many of them name the prefectures and districts from which their forefathers came. But if their forefathers were Chinese, why do they not speak Chinese? For the identification of scattered tribes there is no more trustworthy guide, says Rev. Clarence Broomhall's, than a comparison of their vocabularies; their speech is a dialect of Shan and Siamese and by this we recognise them to be of the same race. Why then should they claim to be Chinese when they are not?

To answer this we must go back to the time when these Chung Chia first entered Kweichow. They found the Miao tribes already there and from the first looked down upon them as their social inferiors. Before the Chinese occupied the province there was a good deal of fighting between the Miaos and the Chinese and Chinese garrisons were stationed in different parts of the country. These soldiers did not have their wives with them and some of them married into Chung Chia families, since they did not despise these Shans as both they and the Shans despised the Miao. During a long period of time this intermarrying went on until some of the Shans were really descended from the Chinese and others related by marriage. Since the Chinese was the ruling and stronger race it was but natural that the Shans should claim to be allied to it; the fear of being considered Miao probably increased their desire to be known as Chinese.

Many people believe that the Chung Chia are really descendants of the Kiangsi Chinese because three or four hundred years ago Chinese immigrants from Kiangsi in large numbers entered Kweichow. Many of the men married Chung Chia women and today whatever Chinese is spoken by the Chung Chia is not Szechuenese or Hunanese, which is largely spoken by the Chinese around them, but the Kiangsi dialect, giving a semblance of truth to their declarations that they originally came from Kiangsi. It remains clear, however, that long before this Kiangsi immigration the Chung Chia lived in Kweichow and that there was no evidence of the Kiangsi dialect until after the immigration.

The Chung Chia in Kweichow then belong to the Shan race and occupy a social position between the Chinese and the Miao. The women do not bind their feet and are therefore in demand for work in the fields. No Chinese women are ever seen in Kweichow working in the fields. The tribal costume of the women, consisting of a tight-fitting jacket and an embroidered skirt, is gradually being changed for the Chinese loose jacket and trousers. The Chung Chia men can hardly be distinguished from the Chinese either in the villages or in the cities. Both the men and women have noses more flat and eyebrows more bushy than the Chinese. The Chung Chia are split up into tribes of differing dialects which are intelligible each to each. Most of the men can also speak Chinese; a much smaller number of the women, however, speak Chinese and probably only one-third of the Miao men. The reason for this is that in the Chung Chia villages, more than among the Miao, there are schools where of course the children learn to read and write Chinese, as they have no written language of their own. Mr. Clark a few years ago translated part of the New Testament into their own language but it did not prove to be popular since the people wish to learn Chinese. The Chung Chia seem to possess no old legends or else seem to be unwilling to tell them for fear they might prove they are not Chinese. It is hard even to learn what their religious beliefs are, as they always say they believe what the Chinese do. Unlike the Chinese they have no temples in their villages but have little shrines with rudely carved images to represent the spirits of the land. The spirit world peopled with demons is ever near them.

The claim of the Chung Chia to be Chinese has not brought them any benefits. They seem to have all the defects of the Chinese without any of their virtues. The Chinese describe the Miao as turbulent and simple while the Chung Chia are lying, crafty and dishonest. The Miaos are thieves and robbers but the Chung Chia are sneak thieves who prowl around and pilfer from friends and neighbors. The Chinese in Kweichow say that every Chung Chia is a thief. Practically nothing has been done for these people by Christian missionaries. From what I have been able to read I should judge that the Shans in Yunnan were a finer and more honest people than the Kweichow Shans.

Let us look at the province of Kiangsi just for a moment. It has 5,142,000 inhabitants or 66 per square mile, the least populous of the provinces. It is a mountainous and desolate region but well irrigated and with prospects of becoming wealthy if brigandage were effectually repressed. Some of the prefectures are still administered by hereditary chieftains, the descendants of soldiers who received this charge long ago for services rendered. The authorities I have consulted differ as to what percent of the population is made up of the aboriginal tribes. Broomhall says it is a small percent, Richard says it is two-thirds. Not much is known of the Shan tribes here. Their chief industry is cutting timber in the mountains and floating it down to the main rivers. They are described as a peaceable and friendly people. The French Roman Catholic missionaries have reduced one or two of their dialects to writing.

There are also Shans in Kwangtung Province especially in the northwest. They are described as semi-civilised.

Shocking Sacrilege!

A clergyman who had just taken up the duties of vicar of a Scottish country parish called at a small farm in making his first round of visits. He was shown into the parlor, and, after looking at the bookcase, he said to the farmer's son, who had received him, "Are these all the books your father has in the house?" "Aye," the boy replied. "Which of them does he use oftenest?" continued the minister. "That are," said the boy, pointing to a large leather-covered Bible, which seemd to be well worn. The clergyman beamed. "Oh, the Bible? I'm glad to hear that! How often does he use it?" On Sunday mornin's." "What, only once a week? Well, well, does he read aloud to you all, or just to himself?" "Na," was the answer. "He shairpens his razor on't!"

Force Of Habit

The parrot-like way in which some school children are taught was well illustrated in a school where each morning the teacher asked the children, "Children, what would you do if fire were to break out in this building?" The children would then repeat in chorus, "We would rise in our places, step into the aisle, and march quietly out of the building." One morning a certain professor visited the school, and was sitting quietly on the platform, when the teacher stepped before the pupils and, instead of asking the usual fire-drill question, said, "Children, what would you say if I were to tell you that this learned gentleman is to speak to you this morning?" The children promptly replied in chorus, "We would rise in our places, step into the aisle, and march quietly out of the building."

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'LIVING BUDDHA' MADE MONGOLIAN PRESIDENT

New Ruler Of Province Will Have A Cabinet Of Four Members

China Press Correspondence

Peking, March 23.—The Peking Government has received a telegram from General Pao Kwei-ching, the Tuchun of Heilungkiang, stating that the "Living Buddha" has been elected president of the new Mongolian state and that a cabinet of four departments, those of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Finance and War, has been formed. The new government has, according to General Pao, sent out a circular telegram setting forth its establishment and its aims to all the Allied Nations, and to the Peace Conference at Paris.

As a result of the latest developments in Mongolia the Cabinet held a special meeting on Friday afternoon from five to eight o'clock and decided to send General Hsu Shu-cheng and part of the Northwestern Home Defense Army into Mongolia at once. Troops from Jehol, Chahar and Suiyuan are also to be mobilised and sent to the scene of action.

In the meantime General Hsu Shu-cheng is reported as being loth to leave Peking at the present moment, and rumors of his resignation are circulating freely. The General had an interview with President Hsu yesterday morning, at which he received definite instructions to set out for Mongolia at the earliest possible date at the head of two mixed brigades; and at this time the question of his resignation was not discussed. It is learned from various Chinese officials, however, that Hsu does not desire to fight the Mongolians and that, resign or not, he is unlikely to head an army into that territory.

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister, informed the Peking Ministry of Foreign Affairs Tuesday that besides the Sino-Japanese treaties dealing with the joint action against enemy movements, most of the other pacts were of an industrial nature and their publication would cause damage to the Japanese merchants, whose consent must be secured before publication.

President Hsu Shih-chang has decided to appoint General Tan Yen-kai Military Governor of Hunan for the time being and is now securing endorsement of the various interests for the appointment.

China will deal with the Mongolian insurrection as a domestic question and the Powers are urged not to assist the insurgents either in arms or in funds. This will be communicated to the Chinese peace delegation in Paris, who will in turn issue an official statement to the Powers represented at the conference, according to the decision of the diplomatic commission Tuesday.

In advising the inhabitants of Outer Mongolia not to be influenced by Japanese to resent Chinese rule, the Bureau of Tibetan and Mongolian Affairs stated that they should take the Koreans as their example before deciding to declare their independence. The bureau pointed out that the Koreans at first also thought that they could get their autonomy by escaping Chinese rule and by the assistance of the Japanese. Now that they are oppressed by the Japanese they find it too late to ask for Chinese protection.

The various interests in Shantung have decided to telegraph to the Chinese peace delegation to Paris to reject the Japanese claim to succeed the German special privileges in Tsingtau.

In view of the unsatisfactory condition of the civil administrations in the various provinces, President Hsu Shih-chang has ordered the compilation of a book on the civil administrative systems of the different dynasties which will be printed and distributed to the provincial authorities as well as to their subordinates for reference and guidance.

The Joint Bureau of the General Staff and the Ministry of War has decided to curtail the strength of the national forces without waiting for the decision of the peace conference in Shanghai. The reduction will take effect in the Northern provinces first.

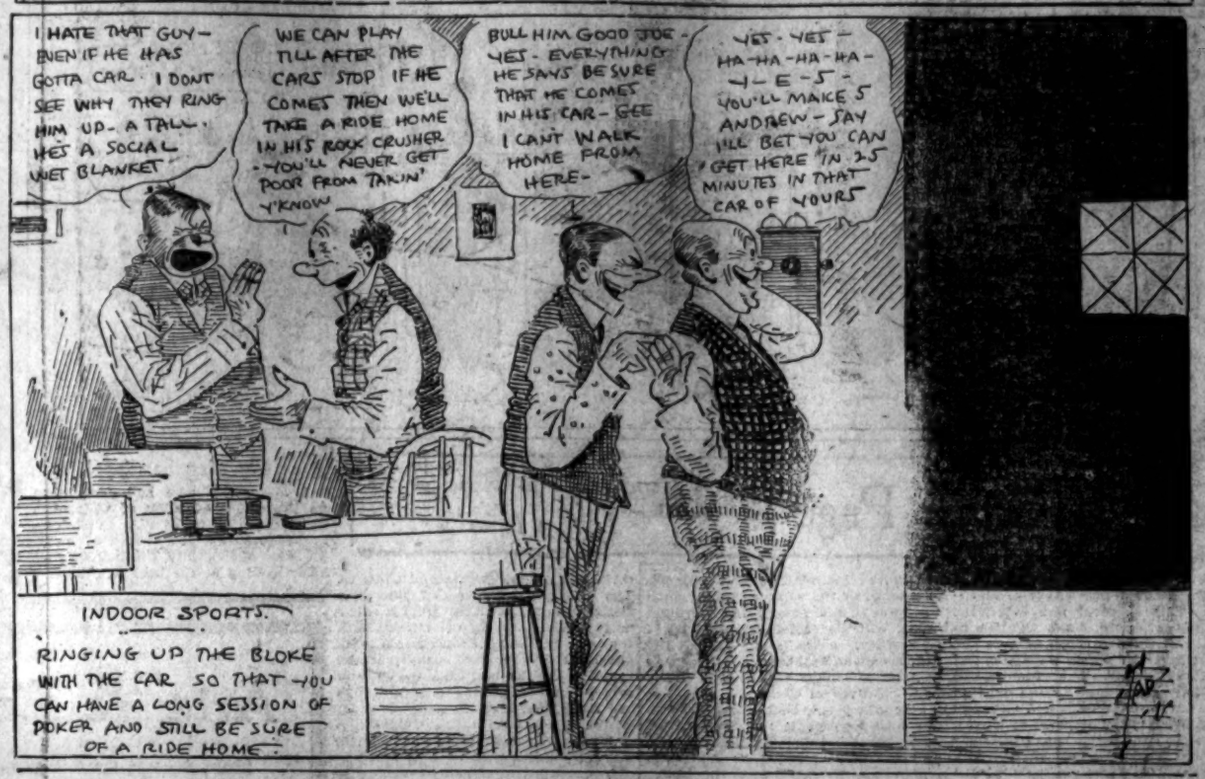
It is reported that General Tsen Chun-hsuan is contemplating retiring from public life.

Obituary

Mr. Rufus Samuel Carr

Funeral services for Mr. R. S. Carr, manager of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, took place yesterday at the Bubbling Well Cemetery. The Rev. Charles E. Darwent officiated. Mrs. Carr was the chief mourner. A number of wreaths were sent. After the reading of the service in the chapel, cremation followed.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


I HATE THAT GUY— EVEN IF HE HAS GOTTA CAR. I DONT SEE WHY THEY RING HIM UP. A TALL, HE'S A SOCIAL WET BLANKET
WE CAN PLAY TILL AFTER THE CARS STOP IF HE COMES THEN WE'LL TAKE A RIDE HOME IN HIS ROCK CRUSHER —YOU'LL NEVER GET POOR FROM TAKIN' Y'KNOW
BULL HIM GOOD JOE — YES — EVERYTHING HE SAYS BE SURE THAT HE COMES IN HIS CAR — GEE I CANT WALK HOME FROM HERE—
YES - YES — HA-HA-HA-HA — Y-E-S — YOU'LL MAKE 5 ANDREW — SAY I'LL BET YOU CAN GET HERE IN 25 MINUTES IN THAT CAR OF YOURS
INDOOR SPORTS.
RINGING UP THE BLOKE WITH THE CAR SO THAT YOU CAN HAVE A LONG SESSION OF POKER AND STILL BE SURE OF A RIDE HOME.

Mrs. Lowry, Aged 80, Passes Away In Peking

Wife Of Prominent Missionary Arrived In China In 1867—Had Golden Wedding Last Year

Peking, March 23.—Mrs. H. H. Lowry, wife of Dr. H. H. Lowry of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, died of a complication of diseases this afternoon at her home in the mission compound.

Mrs. Lowry was eighty years of age and her condition was regarded grave enough two days previous to her death to send for her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Lowry, of the American Machinery and Export Co.

Mrs. Lowry was ill last year at about this season, but showed great vitality in rallying from her sickness. She has been in good health until the last few days.

Mrs. Lowry arrived in China in 1867 and only last year celebrated her golden wedding, when she and her husband were the recipients of a golden casket containing fifty gold coins, each representing one year of married life.

MISS SHARP'S MATINEE ATTENDED BY OVER 400

Dansant By Pupils In Aid Of St. Dunstan's Hospital Draws Crowd

Over 400 people attended the delightful matinee dansant given yesterday by Miss Sharp's pupils at the Town Hall in aid of St. Dunstan's Hospital for Blind Soldiers and Sailors. The 150 children who performed were dressed in varied costumes and the hall was beautifully decorated with Allied flags, bunting, greenery and potted plants.

The program included 20 numbers and a tableau, the latter with all the dancers grouped in the center of the hall, the Boy Scouts in uniform forming a semi-circle behind. Folk and aesthetic dancing and an Indian Club Drill made up the varied program.

British sailors and soldiers were guests. Boy Scouts acted as ushers and program girls were dressed in Red Cross costumes.

'The Banyards'

The Banyards last night had a change of program, "Hello, Hawaii!" replacing "The Suffragettes" at the Olympic. The clever and versatile little group, rain to the contrary notwithstanding, manages to get good audiences and to please them. And it manages to get them back. Old faces are becoming familiar. "Hello, Hawaii!" will be repeated tonight. Tomorrow night, "Oh, Papa!" For Saturday night a bill not shown before is announced, "The Bell-Boy."

Korean Declaration Issued In Vladivostok

China Press Correspondence

Vladivostok, March 25.—Koreans in Vladivostok have distributed the Korean declaration of independence in Korean, Russian, English and Chinese.

Luncheon Is Given To Wives Of 'Y' Men

Give Farewell Function For Ladies Soon To Leave For America

A pleasing farewell luncheon in honor of five wives of Y.M.C.A. Secretaries who are soon to leave Shanghai for the United States was given yesterday by Mrs. Arthur Rugh, 154 Dixwell Road. The ladies who are to return to the States are Mrs. D. W. Lyon, Mrs. Charles Harvey, Mrs. Alfred Swan, Mrs. H. J. McCloy and Mrs. C. F. Siler. Miss Reubey Ferris, who is shortly to marry a secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Bombay, was also a guest of honor.

Covers were laid for sixteen and the table was prettily and artistically decorated with violets. Between courses appropriate toasts were given by the ladies who are leaving. Mrs. Roberts of Changsha brought a message from the interior and Mrs. James Smith of Bombay, who is here en route to America, spoke for India.

The luncheon ended with a health to Miss Ferris, the bride to be, who sails soon for India, her future home.

SPRING OVERCOATS and TOP COATS
New American Styles
Early Spring Styles in Business and Sack Suits
Thom Shing, Tailor
Telephone, North 1829
8a Broadway, Astor House Building

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.
Physicians Prescribe Castoria.

CASTORIA has met with pronounced favor on the part of physicians, pharmaceutical societies and medical authorities. It is used by physicians with results most gratifying. The extended use of Castoria is unquestionably the result of three facts: 1st, The indisputable evidence that it is harmless; 2nd, That it not only allays stomach pains and quiets the nerves, but assimilates the food; 3rd, It is an agreeable and perfect substitute for castor oil. It is absolutely safe. It does not contain any opium, morphine, or other narcotic and does not stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrups, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a medical journal to say. Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the information.—Hall's Journal of Health.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

"Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my thirty years of practice I can say I never have found anything that so filled the place." WILLIAM BELMONT, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

"I have used your Castoria and found it an excellent remedy in my household and private practice for many years. The formula is excellent." H. J. TAFT, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use." S. A. BUCHANAN, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it." H. E. ESKILDSON, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I take pleasure in recommending your Castoria, having recommended its use in many instances, and consider it the best laxative that could be used, especially for children." NATHANIEL K. KING, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

Having during the past six years prescribed your Castora for infantile stomach disorders, I must heartily commend its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children." J. B. ELLIOTT, M. D., New York City.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING

IF You are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores, or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF You are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Blood Poison, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, &c.

IF You have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF You are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

THE TRUE VALUE of Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after being given up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success.—*See pamphlet round bottle.*

Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. Of all chemists and stores. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
The World's Best Blood Purifier.

The "Three Castles"
Virginia Cigarettes
MAGNUMS
Better because larger.

The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in ordinary Three Castles.

The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1919

IT IS WORTH YOUR WHILE TO WRITE US about your requirements for

ALL CLASSES OF BRITISH MADE GOODS.

Some Specialities:

Metal Bedsteads. Safes. Deed and Cash Boxes. Trunks and Uniform Cases. Household, Stable and Painters' Brushes. Household and Toilet Soaps. Soap Powder and Candles. Soft Soap.

Write

THE EXPORT DISTRIBUTOR,
Monument House, London, E.C. 3.

Special terms for trial orders and sample collections.

Supper Dance
American Company (S.V.C.) Glee Club

The first of a series of Supper-Dances will be held at the Astor House on Monday Evening, March 31st, at 9:30.

Non-members may secure cards for themselves and ladies from members of the Company, or from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. V. E. Scott, c/o American Consulate-General, 13 Whangpoo Road.

21806

NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice:—

That a Public Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, April 9, 1919, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1918, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratepayers.

Shanghai, March 19, 1919.

D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.
T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.
A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.
E. D. H. FRASER,
Consul-General for Great Britain.
V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.
J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.
THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for the United States of America.
J. H. DE REUS,
Consul-General for the Netherlands.
G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.
JORGE R. D'OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal.
JORGE R. D'OLIVEIRA,
In charge of Cuban Consulate.
H. A. WILDEN,
Acting Consul-General for France.
T. KNUDTZON,
Acting Consul-General for Norway.
HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.
JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain.

21696

Shanghai Horticultural Society

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Supreme Court on Monday, the 31st March at 4.30 p.m.

C. C. STEVENSON,
Hon. Secretary.

21784

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

50th MEETING
5th April, 1919.
(Saturday)

1st Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m. Sharp

ENTRIES close on Saturday, 29th March, 1919, at 7 p.m. at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

ENTRY FORMS may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

21777

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

2nd Extra Race Meeting, Saturday, 29th March, 1919

The First Saddling Bell will be Rung at 2 p.m. Prompt.

Admission to the Unreserved Part of the Enclosure $1.00

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., or at the Gate.

Grand Stand Tickets giving admission to the Members' Enclosure and Grand Stand may be obtained through Members.

Price ..... $3.00 each

Applications must be accompanied by payment and must be forwarded to the undersigned before Noon on Saturday, 29th instant.

All Race Tickets and Badges must be worn visibly.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

The following are the Race fixtures for 1919:—

SPRING RACE MEETING—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th, 6th and 7th May. (The First Bell on each of these days will be rung at 11.30 a.m. prompt). Saturday, 10th May (Off Day) when the First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. prompt.

AUTUMN RACE MEETING—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the 10th, 11th and 12th November. (The First Bell on each of these days will be rung at 11.30 a.m. prompt). Saturday, 15th November (Off Day) when the First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. prompt.

EXTRA RACE MEETINGS.

1st Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 22nd March
2nd Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 29th March
3rd Extra Race Meeting,
Monday, 21st April (Easter)
4th Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 17th May
5th Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 4th October
6th Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 11th October
7th Extra Race Meeting,
Saturday, 22nd November

The Stewards may postpone or abandon any of the above extra race meetings at their discretion.

The First Bell for the extra race meetings will be rung at 1.30 p.m. prompt.

For the Spring and Autumn Race Meetings, the Loong-fei Gate will be closed on Race Days.

For the extra race meetings the Loong-fei Gate will be closed only while races pass that entrance to the Public Recreation Ground.

The Race Club's Entrance to the Public Recreation Ground will be closed on all the above dates.

Race Badges for Members, their Wives and Daughters for the year 1919 have been issued. Members who have not received same are asked to notify the undersigned without delay.

Non-Members may obtain Grand Stand Tickets if nominated by a Member.

Price....$3 each for each Race Day.

No FREE Grand Stand Tickets for Ladies will be issued.

Applications for Grand Stand Tickets must be forwarded to the undersigned before noon on each Race Day for which they are desired. Payment must accompany all applications.

The issue of any Grand Stand Ticket may be refused without reasons being given.

Single Day Badges of Admission to the unreserved part of the Enclosure for each Race Day may be obtained from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., or at the Gate.

Price ..... $1 each.

All Race Badges and Tickets must be worn visibly. Non-observance of this rule will result in challenges by the Club's officials.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

21705

"IT CONFERS HAPPINESS"

"What the vast majority of persons who drink alcohol drink it for, is not because they like the taste of it," declares a distinguished London specialist, "nor because they are thirsty, but for what is sometimes called its physiological effect, that is to say, in plain terms, because it makes them feel jolly. It raises their spirits. It confers happiness. It gives them a good conceit of themselves. Is it any wonder that it is so much valued by the English, who are so wanting in this useful sentiment? Is it any wonder that the Scots, who are not, as a rule, teetotalers, are so richly endowed with this quality?"

ELEPHANT HEAD CLUB SCOTCH

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Sole Agents

BANK NOTES
ISSUED BY THE
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai

In accordance with instructions received from the CENTRAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, all bank notes either in Dollars or Taels issued by the SHANGHAI BRANCH of the above Bank must be presented for payment to the undersigned on or before the 15th April, 1919. After this date they will be considered null and void. Notes issued by other Branches must be presented for payment direct to the respective branch.

Bureau of Liquidation
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,
Shanghai.
A. G. STEPHEN,
Liquidator.

By his Attorney,
A. D. BRENT.

21655

THE SHANGHAI-SUMATRA TOBACCO CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Seventeenth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned (No. 1, The Bund) on Monday, the 31st March, 1919, at 4.00 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, for the year ended 31st October, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to the 31st March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, 14th March, 1919.

21654

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP
Maatschappij Tot Mijn,-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 28th April, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

21357.

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP
Maatschappij Tot Mijn,-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Meeting Room of The Yangtsze Insurance Building, No. 26 The Bund, Today, the 27th March, 1919, at 4 p.m. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 27th March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

21358.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 14

FOR

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

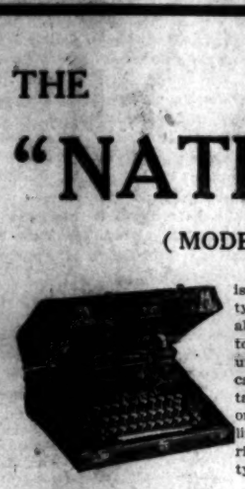
W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI

THE

"NATIONAL"

(MODEL No. 3)



is a portable typewriter of standard type-bar construction with rigid durable frame of cold rolled steel—built to stand rough usage—full size universal keyboard, full width carriage; has every essential advantage of the big typewriters, yet stands only 6¾ inches high and weighs a little over 9 lbs. complete. Two colour ribbon, back-spacer, easy removal of type-bars, etc.

Complete with Leatherette Carrying Case

ONLY MEX. $75

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone Central 4773 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — Cable Add.: Hackbuer

4 Canton Road, Shanghai

The Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Company, Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Hongkong Companies Ordinances)

NOTICE

The public are advised that only a few shares are remaining unsold before going to allotment March 31st. Prospectus with application forms can be obtained from

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.
12, The Bund

Messrs. White, Cooper & Master
(Company's Solicitors), 1 Museum Road

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.
(Hongkew Branch), 9 Broadway

or the Company's Offices, 24 Kiangse Road, (Heffer & Co.)

Shanghai, 24th March, 1919.

21799

Important Notice to Enemy Subjects

Notice is hereby given that those sick enemy subjects who have been certified by the Medical Board of the Repatriation Office to remain at their homes until Embarkation takes place need not go to the Embarkation Depot with their families. March 24, 1919.

General LU YUNG HSIANG,
Director of the Repatriation Office.

Admiral TSAI TING KAN,
Co-Director of the Repatriation Office.

21780

SITUATIONS WANTED

ADVERTISER knows of a capable young Chinese who desires to secure a position as general office assistant or Customs clerk. Has had 8 years' commercial experience. A1 references. Apply to Box 375, THE CHINA PRESS.

21773 M. 27.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

NO. 17 Museum Road, large set of ground-floor offices. Rent Tls. 130 per month. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road. Telephone East 24.

21789 A.1.

OFFICES to let, new building, 14 Canton Road, on ground, first and second floors, from April 1st; divided to suit tenants. Apply premises.

21507

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

21439

MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSEBOAT wanted for hire during Easter Holidays. Apply to Box 356, THE CHINA PRESS, stating terms.

21721

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 432.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply Mrs. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, large comfortable newly-furnished room, with verandah and private bathroom attached. All modern comforts, telephone, tennis, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 254, THE CHINA PRESS.

ROOM and BOARD. Madame Antoinette, No. 6 Wayside Road.

21897 A. 2.

TO LET, unfurnished flat of two rooms, kitchen and bathroom, in the vicinity of Quinsan Road. Apply to Box 381, THE CHINA PRESS.

21787 M.28.

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished flat of two rooms, or could be let singly. Wayside. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

21800 M.28.

CENTRAL DISTRICT: To let, with board, one large double room, bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two friends. Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hankow Road, Phone, Central 2321.

21646

TO LET, on Range Road, two furnished rooms. Apply to 41 Range Road.

21786 M. 27.

TO LET, 23 North Szechuen Road, large and small furnished front rooms with bath, [illegible] and verandah, hot and cold water and all conveniences. Apply Phone North 2554.

21785 M. 30.

TO LET, two-roomed apartment, with housekeeping arrangements, for bachelors or couple. Very high-class. Also one office. Apply 51 Szechuen Road.

21418.

EDUCATIONAL

TEACHING: British lady is willing to teach English in Chinese or Japanese school. Apply to Box 389, THE CHINA PRESS.

21803 M. 29.

DANCING lessons wanted by gentleman. Apply to Box 390, THE CHINA PRESS.

21808 M. 29.

RUSSIAN language taught by quick and easy method. Apply to Box 373, THE CHINA PRESS.

21769 M.28.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, by well-established American firm, a high-grade stenographer, (male preferred). Preference given to one having experience in engineering lines. Apply to Box 387, THE CHINA PRESS.

21797 M.30.

WANTED, lady to assist in demonstration of food products. Apply in person between 10 to 12 and 2 to 4, Getz Bros. and Co., 13 Nanking Road.

21798 M.27.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, furnished room, bathroom attached, from April 1st, by single gentleman. Board optional. Private family preferred. Central. Apply to Box 382, THE CHINA PRESS.

21791 M.27.

WANTED, unfurnished flat of two rooms, bathroom, kitchen and servants' quarters, or small four-roomed house, at moderate rental, in the vicinity of Quinsan or Range Roads, for bachelor with no encumbrances. Please apply to Box 384, THE CHINA PRESS.

21793 A.1.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from 1st June, a nicely furnished house in French Concession, with garage and tennis court. Apply to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS.

21782

HOUSES TO LET, No. 45 Bubbling Well Road, large seven-roomed detached house, Tls. 100 per month. 46 Bubbling Well Road, six-roomed house with attics, Tls. 115. 113 Avenue Road, six-roomed house with closed verandahs, garden and stabling, Tls. 90. 123, Avenue Road, eight-roomed, attics, closed verandahs, garage, etc., Tls. 135. Apply to 10 Yangtsepoo Road, Telephone East 24.

21742 M.28.

TO LET, 170C Bubbling Well Road, Tls. 90 per month. 34 Seymour Road, Tls. 125 per month. 21 North Honan Road, Tls. 50 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd.

21701

TO LET, 450-E Avenue Joffre, six-roomed residence, all modern improvements. Rent Tls. 60. Apply on premises.

21614

TO LET, 111 Avenue Road; six-roomed, detached corner residence, tennis lawn, garage, stabling, immediate occupation. Apply premises.

21604

TO LET, excellent eight-roomed residence, with garage and tennis court, on Yates Road, from April 1st. Rent Tls. 140. For further particulars and permission to inspect, Phone, Central 3234.

21506

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road (at Seymour Road). Excellent residence for small family, four large rooms, several small ones. Now vacant. Open for inspection; will renovate. Apply on premises.

21416

Exchange and Mart

EXHIBITION of Rare Postage Stamps under the auspices of the Shanghai Philatelic Society at the Lecture Hall of the Royal Asiatic Society, 3 Museum Road (behind British Post Office), on Thursday and Friday, the 27th and 28th inst., 11 a.m.—6 p.m. Subsequent private auction of these rarities at the same place on Saturday next, the 29th March, at 2.30 p.m. All collectors are cordially invited.

21805 M. 29.

WANTED to buy, a small house or bungalow, French-town. State lowest terms to Box 386, THE CHINA PRESS.

21795 M.27.

HOUSE to let or sale, Honan Road Extension, four rooms, and nine small. Also Oliver typewriter for sale. Apply to Box 385, THE CHINA PRESS.

21794 M.27.

FOR SALE as a running concern, an excellently furnished boarding house, with all conveniences, in Bubbling Well district, vicinity Race Course. Apply to Box 376, THE CHINA PRESS.

21775 M. 30.

WANTED, a pure-bred pointer dog or bitch, from 5-6 months old. Apply, stating price, to Box No. 378, THE CHINA PRESS.

21781 M. 27.

MOTOR-CYCLE and side-car for sale. Indian, big-twin, three speed; second-hand, but in good condition. Ask to see Junkin's Indian, at Star Garage, 125 Bubbling Well Road.

21771 M. 28.

FOR SALE, a trained police dog, bitch, two years old. Apply Room 108, Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.

21748 M.29.

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 26, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 4/7½ = Tls. 4.32
@ exch. 72.5 = Mex. $5.96
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 198 = Tls. 92.59
@ 72.5 = Mex. $127.71
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.225
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 279
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1866
Native Interest ..... Tls. .07

Bar Silver ..... 47½d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex. Paris on London ... Fr. 26.45
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. G. $4.70

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 4/7½
London ..... Demand 4/7½
India ..... T.T. 307½
Paris ..... T.T. 624
Paris ..... Demand 627
New York ..... T.T. 108½
New York ..... Demand 108¾
Hongkong ..... T.T. 68½
Japan ..... T.T. 46¾
Batavia ..... T.T. 209½
Singapore ..... T.T. 50¾

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 4/8½
London .... 4 m/s. Cdts. 4/9½
London .... 4 m/s. Docy. 4/9½
London .... 6 m/s. Cdts. 4/10
London .... 6 m/s. Docy. 4/10½
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 655
New York ... o/d. Docy. 110
New York .. 4 m/s. Docy. 110½

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 1,850 ..... = Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... = Mex. $7.50

Customs House Exchange Rates For March

"	1 @ 609½	Francs	6.7
"	0.81 @ 111½	Gold	$1
"	1 @ 46½	Yen	2.4
"	1 @ 15.	Rupees	3.92
"	1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
"	1 @ —	Roubles	—
Hk. Tls.	3.83 @ 4/8½		£1

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, March 26, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 23.50 June
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 11.25 June

Unofficial

Shanghai Docks Tls. 135.00 June

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld and Son's weekly report reads as follows:

China Cotton.—The market during the past week has been rather quiet and prices moved within a comparatively narrow range, with the net result of a moderate decline from last week's level.

Up-country holders are still reluctant to part with their cotton at current rates in spite of the fact that it is estimated that there is still fifty percent of the crop left in the interior marts. In the local market there was a fair amount of short covering, which tended to affect interior holders hedge selling against actual cotton, and incidentally the preponderance of the short interest for March-April caused uneasiness which was not without affect on the general market. Whether this abundant supply will be available for spinning purposes as rapidly as required, is, however, another question, and the feeling that interior holders will act as a unit in holding back the balance of the crop and bring about an artificial scarcity, is the principal feature in sustaining the market, with comparatively few operators willing to take the risk of selling the other man's property. In the long run the well known historical fact that such matters are governed by the inevitable action of the law of supply and demand, leads conservative people to doubt either the wisdom or the possibility of such an artificial control of such a leading staple, but it would be unwise to ignore the equally evident fact, that holders as a mass have adopted the idea and may carry it out as far as possible.

With no sign for the present that manufacturers' hands can be forced, within the near future, nevertheless we can see nothing on which to base a belief in higher prices within the next two to three weeks, and without feeling excessively bearish as to the future, we consider it prudent to advise more caution on the bull side for future contracts. Tone of the market, quiet.

Liverpool, March 11, 1919.
Liverpool Market:
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Sakellaridis 27.09
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal ... 12.07
Price of Good Middling..... 15.68
New York, March 22, 1919.
New York Market:
May 24.72 cents.
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Sakellaridis 27.09
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal ... 12.07
Price of Good Middling..... 15.68
Bombay, March 21, 1919.
Indian Market:
Broach 504 Rps/per khandy.
Market, steady.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, March 21.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their weekly report:

The volume of business passing during the week under review has been on a generous scale.

Shanghai stocks have monopolised a good deal of attention and rates have shown a steady advance in all Cotton shares and although Hongkong has been a fairly heavy seller, the bulk of locally held shares has been absorbed and the market closes with Shanghai still firm.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks following on the drop of the rate in London to £102 have weakened locally and $735 has been done for cash with further sellers.

Marine Insurance.—Cantons could be placed at $410. North Chinas at Tls. 122½ and Unions are in fair demand at $1,040.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have buyers at $175 and Hongkong Fires at $55, the latter have just issued the following:

The General Managers and Consulting Committee of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., will recommend, at the forthcoming meeting of shareholders to be held on March 29 the payment, out the profits for the year 1917, of a dividend of $27 per share, absorbing $216,000; to pass £20,924.11.5 at ex. 3s. 4¼ = $214,767.63 to credit of Reinsurance Fund; and to carry forward $525,279.01 in respect of the year 1918.

Shipping.—Douglases are a quiet market at $97½ and Steamboats are firm with buyers offering $23¼. Preferred Indos could be placed at $32 and Deferred Indos at $159. Star Ferries are a weak market at $37½. Shells have eased off in London to £7.12.6.

Refineries.—China Sugars after business done round about $120 have eased slightly to $118¾ at which they close with buyers. Malabons are a firm market at $36.

Oils and Mining.—Raubs at $2. Urals at 40/-, Tronohs at 40/-, Kailans at 50/- are unchanged from last week. Langkats have advanced from Tls. 24¾ to Tls. 26 for cash closing with strong buyers at the rate. There are rumors of a short position in Shanghai to account for the rise. Anglo-Egyptian "B" at £4 have come to business to a small extent.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have buyers at $116 and Hongkong Docks at $160½. Shanghai Docks have eased a little but Tls. 132 is offered for March. New Engineerings after business at Tls. 25 are now quoted Tls. 24½.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals have advanced to a buying rate of $106 and Hongkong Lands have also buyers at the same rate but sellers are few and far between. Humphreys are wanted at $7½ and Hotels have come to business at $90 ex dividend and close with buyers. Kowloon Lands could be placed at $34 and Reclamations at $175. West Points have buyers at $69.

Cotton Mills.—The following are the latest quotations from Shanghai:
Ewos Tls. 227½.
Shanghai Cottons Tls. 177.
Kungyiks Tls. 20½.
Yangtszepoos Tls. 10.35.
Orientals Tls. 69.
Laou Kung Mows Tls. 155.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics have buyers at $76 and China Lights at $5¼ cum rights. Hongkong Trams could be dealt in at $8.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos have again advanced and business has been done at $15. Dairy Farms have buyers at $27½ probably $28 will be paid. Ropes after business at $30 close with buyers at $30½. Providents have sellers at $8½. Cements are wanted at $8.70 cum dividend and Powells at $9.75. Waterboats are wanted at $13. Steam Laundries are in request at $8.60.

Exchange.—The demand rate on London is 3/11½ and the T. T. selling rate on Shanghai is 67½.

Want American Grain For Germany's Beer

Rhineland Brewers Hope Thus To Improve The Quality Which Is Much In Disfavor

Coblenz, February 6.—One of Germany's war hardships which have held over is the lack of good beer. The beer which one gets here today is considered terrible stuff by those who are able to judge. They say that it smells bad and tastes worse. There is much discontent among the Germans because of their beer.

The question of improving the brew was the subject of discussion yesterday at a meeting of the Rhineland Brewers who, after much debate, decided to look to America for grain to make better beer. It was stated that if America would furnish grain for this purpose she would be doing a great service and that President Wilson could thus greatly enhance his reputation in Deutschland.

I understand that the case will soon be laid before the American military authorities here with a plea for the expedition of action.

VICTOR BERGER IS GIVEN TWENTY YEAR SENTENCE

Four Socialist Companions Receive Like Penalties For Obstructing Draft

Chicago, February 20.—A maximum sentence of twenty years in Leavenworth prison was imposed today by Federal Judge Landis on Representative-elect Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee and four other Socialist leaders, who in final pleas likened themselves to history's greatest martyrs.

The five men, convicted of conspiracy to obstruct the draft in violation of the espionage act, succeeded in obtaining release on $22,000 bail from Judge Alschuler and asserted they would carry their legal fight to the United States Supreme Court.

Besides Berger, publisher of the Milwaukee Leader, the other convicted men are:

The Rev. Irwin St. John Tucker, lecturer and writer.

Adolph Germer, national secretary of the Socialist party.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the American Socialist.

William F. Kruse, head of the Young People's Socialist League.

Writ Of Error Authorised

Judge Landis overruled motions for a new trial, for a stay of execution and for bail, but granted the filing of a petition for a writ of error. Counsel for the convicted men then went before Judge Alschuler of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and asked for bail.

Judge Alschuler increased the bail from $10,000 to $25,000, with the understanding that they refrain from resuming their former acts and utterances during pendency of their case. William Bross Lloyd, a wealthy Chicagoan, who was the Socialist candidate for United States Senator at the last election, appeared and offered to provide surety for the five, but scheduled only a fourth of the $500,000 required. The men were technically placed in the custody of the Federal Marshal, and late in the night their bonds had not been perfected.

The new bonds had been fixed at $25,000 on each count, and each of the five was found guilty on two counts. The surety, too, was required to be double the sum fixed, or $500,000 for all.

Berger and his four associates took full advantage of the customary inquiry of the trial Judge whether they had anything to say before sentence was passed. The Milwaukee Congressman-elect finished reading his 2,000 word typewritten statement with tears streaming down his face.

Says He Retracts Nothing

He professed no surprise at the verdict, though declaring his conviction was a violation of the Constitution, and asserted he would retract nothing he had said or written.

The war was an imperialistic and commercial one, Berger contended, and "over half the white race is in a chaotic state of revolution out of which must develop an orderly Socialist reign within five years."

"The so-called League of Nations is simply a thin screen behind which the capitalistic classes of the winning side are dividing the spoils," added Berger, who also charged that "Americanism is now synonymous with capitalism."

Irvin St. John Tucker in his plea compared himself and the other defendants to Jesus Christ before Pontius Pilate.

The wives of the convicted men were in court but exhibited no signs of emotion when sentence was passed. The men themselves, with the exception of Engdahl, who appeared shocked, received the sentence stoically.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

SHORT LOANS

We can arrange short loans in AMERICAN GOLD on approved local securities

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TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE HIGH EXCHANGE

Carry a Gold Dollar Account

WITH

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SMOKE "AMON-RE"

The only highly appreciated and popular "Cigarette" among smokers. Also: for LADIES is highly recommended the small size cigarette "HORUS" blended with the well-known "BAFRA TOBACCO-LEAF" which makes them the best AFTER-DINNER cigarettes the world produces.

Try a box and you will be convinced of the fact.

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I. SHAININ & CO.
and
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LD.

Outports orders solicited and promptly executed by
M. A. LOUBEH,
Sole Agent for China
British P. O. Box 341.

"Kavkas Mercury & Vostochnoe" Ltd.

WAREHOUSING, INSURANCE AND TRANSPORT OF GOODS WITH ADVANCES.
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M. A. MORDUCOVITCH, Manager.
Telephone No. 1478. The Bund.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

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That Electric Radiators

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THE
Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.
— Established 1851 —

begs to inform its customers that a number of open and closed cars are now at their disposal for hire

CHARGE:
Four Dollars per Hour

MINIMUM CHARGE:
One Dollar 50 cents

No special service as office-trips or tiffin-trips.
For hire of cars please
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10,000
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were bought by H. B. M. Government for military purposes

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1 Foochow Road.

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KAIPING Coke Coal

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

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SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS		Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield	dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Soowei	dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South	*dep.*	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction	*dep.*	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sunghiang	dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashi	dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehsh	dep.	8.46	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Chengsa	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS		Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou	dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow	dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Chengsa	dep.	...	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehsh	dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing	dep.	...	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashi	dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sunghiang	dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction	*dep.*	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South	*arr.*	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Soowei	dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.28	....
Jessfield	dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North	arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,080,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,000,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

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Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
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E. V. D. Parr Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq.
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Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

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Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,960,000
Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government .. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudrean.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
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(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
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(Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

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Paid-Up Capital $4,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
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Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
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SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
O. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

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Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Roochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
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SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

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SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
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Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

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Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

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Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

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For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
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H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

中 華 匯 業 銀 行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $4,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI.

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Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	
Tsinkiangpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
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New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
S.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

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Y. R. SUN, Manager.
W. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
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55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits ...U.S. $2,113,579.84

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
26 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid .....H.$2,000.000.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kalyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 659,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up)..... $600,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec., 1918).. $3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.

Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.

Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societé Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital .. Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Betoe
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

HEAD OFFICE
66 Liberty Street, New York

SHANGHAI BRANCH
15 Kiukiang Road

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents is at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Siccawei Weather Report

Wednesday, March 26, 1919.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches .	30.41	30.38
Variation for 24 hrs. .	†0.43	†0.23
Variation for 12 hrs. .	†0.11	−0.04
Wind—Direction	NNE	NE
Wind—Miles per hour	10.6	14.9
Temperature (Fahr.) .	38°7	42°4
Humidity	64	60
Nebulosity	7	10
Rainfall inches	—	—

25.—After the showers and strong squalls of the early morning, the weather improves rapidly during the day and becomes very fine at night in our regions. Heavy anticyclone with Northerly gale prevailing in China. The depressions cross Japan in a N.E. direction.

26.—Very cloudy weather. Barometer reading very high above the average.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on March 25, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	„	18-20
Mandarin	„	25-30
Mackerel	„	18-20
Pomfret	„	30-40
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	20-25
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	50-90
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Turkey	„	45-50
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	6-10
Quail	„	20-22
Snipe	„	14-16
Teal	„	14-16
Wild Duck	„	35-40
Geese	each	$1.00-$1.20
Wild Geese	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Woodcock	„	40-50
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	12-25
Bananas	„	6-7
Cherries	„	none
Chestnuts	„	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	15-20
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	10-14
Peaches	„	none
Pears	„	10-12
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	16-20
Pineapples	„	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	„	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	5-6
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Cabbage	each	5-10
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	„	20-25
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	60-80
Onions	„	10-12
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	8-10
Potatoes	per picul	$2.40-$2.80
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	——
Flour Australian	„	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	„	$2.10
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.65
Bran	„	$2.30
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Philippine National Bank

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSITS

Exchange Bought and Sold

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit

Travellers' Checks

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kianghsin**, Captain J. R. Milligan, will leave on **Thursday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer **Hwahlee**, tons 1,151, will leave on **Thursday, March 27**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, March 27**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Siangyang Maru**, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Thursday, March 27**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo**, tons 3,925, Capt. Findelson, will leave on **Friday, March 28**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tafoo Maru**, Captain H. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, March 28**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, March 28**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Nanyang Maru**, Captain K. Takesita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, March 29**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, March 29**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenho**, tons 2,868, Captain Jackson, will leave on **Monday, March 31**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo**, tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will leave on **Tuesday, April 1**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

For Southern Ports

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Suma Maru**, Captain N. Iwamatsu, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **March 27**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, March 27**, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, March 28**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Kwangtee**, Captain A. P. Sangster, will leave on **Friday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Sunday, April 6**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailin Mining Administration Str. **Hero**, will despatch on **Friday, March 28**. For Freight apply to Agents 1, Jinkee Road. Tel. Central 1115.

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Str. **Haichi**, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on **Friday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, March 29**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Captain N. Tsuboki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Tuesday, April 15**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.—The Str. **Alps** M. Capt. T. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from the No. 8 Buoy on **Thursday, March 27**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 & 4235.

MARSEILLES.—The Str. **Luzon Maru**, Captain D. Iamigumi, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on end of **Mar.** at ——— For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON.—The Str. **Andes Maru**, Captain S. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **April.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on **Tuesday, April 8**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Manila Maru**, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **Thursday, April 17**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment at ——— on the same day. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Tenyo Maru	Feb.	19
Colombia	Mar.	1
Stanley Dollar	Mar.	7
Shinyo Maru	Mar.	8
For Tacoma		
Africa Maru	Mar.	6
For Vancouver		
Harold Dollar	Feb.	26
Empress of Russia	Mar.	15
Empress of Japan	Mar.	22
For New York Via Panama		
Bloemfontein	Mar.	9
Bolton Castle	Mar.	21
For London, etc.		
Kitano Maru	Mar.	3
Celebes Maru	Mar.	3
Hyson	Mar.	7
Gleniffer	Mar.	8
Hector	Mar.	12
Atreus	Mar.	13
Novara	Mar.	13
Nore	Mar.	13
Bendoran	Mar.	16
Inaba Maru	Mar.	17
Pyrrhus	Mar.	19
For Liverpool		
Sado Maru	Feb.	19
Agamemnon	Feb.	19
Hector	Mar.	12
For Antwerp		
Tsuruga Maru	Mar.	22
For Bombay		
Dilwara	Mar.	11
For Saigon		
City of St. Helens	Mar.	8

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangtoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru, from Dalny, is due to arrive in Shanghai today and will leave for the same port via Tsingtao tomorrow morning at eight o'clock. The passenger tender will leave the Customs Jetty at nine o'clock this evening.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Hero, chartered, left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Monday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Patriot, chartered, left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Monday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Telamon, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Saturday and may be expected to arrive here about April 2.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara, from Shanghai, is due to arrive at Colombo today and will leave for Bombay tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon will leave for Marseilles via ports on Sunday, April 6. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 a.m.

The O. S. K. s.s. Alps Maru arrived from Japan on Tuesday and will sail for London and ports this afternoon.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday and may be expected to arrive at Woosung early Monday morning. The Asia sails for Vancouver via Japan ports the same afternoon.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Kanchow, with lighter B 1, will leave for Tientsin direct this morning at 9 o'clock.

The R.V.F. s.s. Penza arrived from Vladivostok via Nagasaki yesterday afternoon and will leave for the same ports tomorrow. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai today and may be expected to arrive on Saturday. The Kamo sails for London via ports on Monday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru, with mails, will leave Moji for Shanghai today and may be expected to arrive on Saturday.

The P.M. s.s. Venezuela will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday and is due here on Monday. The Venezuela leaves for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu on Tuesday, April 1.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Peleus, from Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Tuesday and may be expected to arrive about April 2.

The M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat, with the French mails of February 25, is due to leave Saigon tomorrow evening and may be expected to arrive in Shanghai on Tuesday, April 8.

The H.M.S. Gnat arrived in Shanghai yesterday.

The P.M. s.s. Eclipse, with 4700 tons of cargo from this port, left for Hongkong and Manila yesterday afternoon.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Sunday, April 6, 1919.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 9 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the C.M. s.s. Nanking will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow from Hongkong: Sir Robert and Miss Gales, Messrs. J. Staargaard, P. H. Bidwell, Say Gan Yin, Prof. and Mrs. F. L. Bird and child.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien from Chefoo: Mr. and Mrs. Eckford and 2 children.

Per C.M. s.s. Kianghsin from River ports: Mrs. Sonkin and child, Mrs. Bateman and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Burwell and child, Mrs. Soper and 2 children, Dr. and Mrs. Kilborn, Mrs. Hoskin and daughter, Father Requier.

Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza from Vladivostok and Nagasaki: Messrs. Cashour, Brien, Manners, Brown, Pireus, Barry, Robinson, Moore, Bissen, Zaan, Magnushevsky, Alymoff, Lee, Alymoff Stonimsky, Goldberg, Briner, Pirogoff, Wingham, Makaroff, Golinkevitch, Newman, Stefanson, Vuhristoff, Bielouseff, Masloff, Kaldureff, Pavelieff, Shoom, Mesdames Alymoff, Courlandsky, Sperklin, Pirogoff, Scherbina, Garanieu, Ligal, Pavelieff.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers **Wuchang and Chungking** are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77.
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
"ECUADOR" VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Venezuela	April 1	S.S. Ecuador	April 5
S.S. Ecuador	April 26	S.S. Colombia	May 3
S.S. Colombia	May 24		

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE
"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Santa Cruz	April —	S.S. Colusa	May 1

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Addres "Solano"

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON AND MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore).

		arr.	leave
*ALPS MARU	(15,000 tons) Capt. T. Yamaguchi,	Mar. 25	Mar. 28
This steamer will call at Antwerp			
*ANDES MARU	(15,000 tons) Capt. K. Saito,		April

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

		arr.	leave
ARABIA MARU	(18,000 tons) Capt. I. Hamada,	Apr. 13	Apr. 14
MANILA MARU	(20,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi,	Apr. 16	Apr. 17

FOR HONGKONG

CHICAGO MARU	(12,000 tons) Capt. S. Yamane,	Apl. 1	Apl. 2

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao and Dairen).

KOHOKU MARU	(5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsuboki,	Apr. 1	Apr. 2

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

SUMA MARU	(2,000 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu,	Mar. 27	Mar. 28
KOHOKU MARU	(5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsuboki,		April 6

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE
QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
First-Class Fare Shanghai to Liverpool
Gold $406.00
PER LARGE "EMPRESSES"
Railroad, and Atlantic Steamer Accomodation Reserved in Advance
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver Via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama		For Hongkong Via Manila	
Empress of Asia	Mar. 31	Empress of Russia	Apr. 19
Monteagle †	Apr. 8	Empress of Japan*	May 6
Empress of Russia	May 3	Empress of Asia	May 10
Empress of Japan	May 17	Monteagle*	May 31
Empress of Asia	May 24	Empress of Russia	June 6

†Monteagle calls at Moji
*Monteagle and Empress of Japan proceed direct to Hongkong.

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES SOLD
At daily rates of exchange. Can be cashed in any city in America.

For information regarding fares, sailings, etc., apply to
F. E. WEISS
Acting General Agent
Passenger Department
Palace Hotel Building,
Shanghai.
Tel: Central 182.

For through bills of lading freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Cor. Peking & Yuen Ming Yuen Rds.
Shanghai.
Tel: Central 181.

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)
Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

TENYO MARU	For Hongkong	April 19
TENYO MARU	For San Francisco	May 8
SHINYO MARU	For San Francisco	May 24

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the Purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
'Phone, Central 3229 (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "NANKING" ..... APRIL 6th
S.S. "CHINA" ..... APRIL 25th
*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA
S.S. "NANKING" ..... JUNE 3rd

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
*S.S. "CHINA" ..... APRIL 9th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
F. C. CHARMAN.
Acting Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

JAMES MAGILL & Co.
Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons		
KITANO MARU	16,000	Capt. M. Nakamura,	March 31
IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	April 14

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	April 1
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	May 9

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	April 1
YOMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	April 8
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	April 12

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	March 29
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Ozaki,	April 2
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	April 5
KOKURA MARU	4,500	Capt. S. Ito,	April 9

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	April 29

FOR JAPAN

AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. E. Cope,	April 5

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	April 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. M. Yamazaki,	April 23
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. E. Cope,	May 21
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	June 25

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Mail 4.
20.35	8.35		0	dep. Peking arr.		19.50
23.45	11.12			arr. Tientsin-Central dep.		17.00
23.50	11.17		84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.		16.53
24.00	11.25			arr. Tientsin-East dep.		16.45
19.35			524	arr. Mukden dep.		

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line		Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.		17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.		16.55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.		16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.00	15.30	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.		13.05	11.29	15.23
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	dep. Techow dep.		10.33	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.		8.06	6.00	8.30
8.	3		220	2				8.
6.00	23.25	20.31	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.		7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep. Tsinanfu dep.		6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38		arr. Yanchowfu dep.		3.49	0.40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48	318	dep. Yanchowfu arr.		3.39	0.02	12.38
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep. Liaocheng dep.		1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.59	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.		23.36	19.20	6.30
9.	2		420	2				10.
5.40	9.00	4.57	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.		23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.38	523	arr. Pengpu dep.		19.53	14.55	15.20
11.51	13.20	8.40		dep. Pengpu arr.		19.46	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep. Chuchow dep.		16.48	10.50	8.27
20.08	18.55	13.00	631	arr. Pukow dep.		15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.		Shanghai-Nanking Line		Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.		14.15	6.50
2.00	21.00	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.		7.58	23.00

Yenchowfu-Taiyingchow Branch Line				Liaocheng-Tsechuang Branch Line						
13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.30	d. Liaocheng a.	6.28	15.50	21.00
14.03	5.05	a. Taiyingchow d.	11.15	23.00	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Tsechuang d.	5.15	14.40	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow	Loksang	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtee	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Dalny	Kobe Maru	18.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	8.00	..	..	..	..	7.30
H'kong, S. Ports, A'tralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	Alps Maru	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Klangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Penza	..	14.00	..	..	..	13.30
Japan Ports	Penza	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
S'ria, via N'saki & V'vostock	do	..	..	..	c14.30	..	14.15
Japan & America	T'shima Maru	19.30	..	..	..	..	19.00
Japan Ports	T'shima Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shuntien	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Saturday, March 29.							
Hongkong	Chenan	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	do	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow	Holhow	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Sunday, March 30.							
H'kong, S. Ports, A'tralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	Kamo Maru	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
Hongkong	Kamo Maru	..	15.30	..	..	..	..
Monday, March 31.							
Japan, Canada, USA & Europe	Fushimi M.	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada	E. of Asia	..	12.00	..	..	..	12.00
Sunday, April 6.							
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe, via Suez	*A. Lebon	..	25.00	..	..	..	..

*Ordinary letters will be closed at the French Post Office at 8 a.m. registered articles and money orders at 5 p.m. on previous day and parcel post at noon on Friday, April 4.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
C Money orders and parcel post 11 a.m.
E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsinan, Tientsin, Petking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S.N.R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S.N.R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW			Snipe	Br. gun-boat
WTW			Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
P & O B I	Oct. 18		Sel. Cabote	It. gun-boat
			Kiangsi	Chi. gun-boat
			Litchoun	Chi. gun-boat
			Tsoutai	Chi. Cruiser
			Kansien	Chi. gun-boat
			Liankien	Chi. gun-boat
B N H	Nov. 8		Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
	Nov. 15		Chenan	Chi. gun-boat
	Nov. 11		Fukong	Chi. gun-boat
7 P.	Dec. 21		Quiros	Am. gun-boat
M M B	Feb. 11		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
B I I	Mar. 6		Suffolk	Br. Cruiser
O D W	Mar. 6		Toba	Jap. gun-boat
7 P.	Mar. 12		Villaloboe	Am. gun-boat
O D W	Mar. 14		Woodlark	Br. gun-boat
2 C	Mar. 15		Palos	Am. gun-boat
2 C	Mar. 17		Elcano	Am. gun-boat
	Mar. 26		Gnat	Br. gun-boat

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16 —	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1 —	Japan	Melho Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 22 —		Stasia	Am.	
Oct. 28 —		Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Nov. 2 —	Singapore	Tosan Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 26 —		Melchuen	Am.	Socony.
Dec. 7 —		Kanju Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Dec. 17 —		Shibechi Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 14 —		Esperanca	Am.	
Jan. 14 —		Tanko Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Jan. 16 —		Melhu	Am.	S. Oil Co.
Jan. 26 —		Bolestrand	Am.	
Jan. 28 —	Japan	Santo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 30 —		Taitai Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 31 —	Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Feb. 12 —	Japan	Yoiko Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 14 —		Taisho Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 15 —	Bellingham, Wash.	J. Steedman	Br.	M.B.K.
Feb. 19 —	Wuhu	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 1 —	River ports	Kuling	Chi.	
Mar. 4 —	Japan	Unkai Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 13 —		Misaki Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Mar. 16 —		Sansei Maru	Jap.	
Mar. 16 —		Mifuku Mar	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Mar. 16 —	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 16 —	Vladivostock	Tungus	Rus.	Y.F.T. Co.
Mar. 19 —	Vladivostok	Oleg	Rus.	R.V.F.
Mar. 20 —		Marie Barnard		
Mar. 20 —	Japan	Kumamoan Maru	Jap.	
Mar. 21 —	Japan	Takeno Maru	Jap.	
Mar. 22 —		Elvira Stoft	Br.	C.I.&P.L. Co.
Mar. 23 —	Hongkong	Hwahting	Chi.	B. & S.
Mar. 23 —	Cruise	Pingching	Chi.	Customs
Mar. 23 —	Japan	Orestes		
Mar. 23 —	Hongkong	Slavic Prince		
Mar. 23 —	Japan	Sengan Maru	Jap.	
Mar. 23 —	Foochow	Shinsei Maru 10	Jap.	
Mar. 24 —	River ports	Meian	Am.	Socony
Mar. 24 —	Ningpo	Meinan	Am.	Socony.
Mar. 24 —	Hongkong	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 24 —	Hongkong	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co,
Mar. 25 —	Dalny	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. 25 —	Tsingtao	Nagaragawa Maru	Jap.	M. T. Co.
Mar. 25 —	River Ports	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 25 —	River Ports	Ningsiao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Mar. 25 —	River Ports	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 25 —	Japan	Alps Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Mar. 25 —	Foochow	Kienkong	Chi.	W. & C.
Mar. 25 —	Japan	Taishin Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 25 —	Japan	Aishima Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Mar. 25 —		Kaho	Chi.	M. & Co.
Mar. 25 —	Kiukiang	Anlan	Br.	A. P. Co.
Mar. 25 —	Hongkong	Kanchow	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 25 —	Chinwangtao	Foolee		
Mar. 24 —	Canton, ports	Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 24 —	London, ports	Carnarvonshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Mar. 26 —	Japan	Daiya Maru	Jap.	
Mar. 26 —	V'stok, N'saki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
Mar. 26 —		British Empress	Br.	
Mar. 26 —	Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 26 —	Hongkong	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 26 —	Hongkong	Klanghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 26 —	River Ports	Meifoo	Am.	Socony.
Mar. 26 —	River Ports	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 26 —	River Ports	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 26 —	River Ports	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 26 —	Tientsin, Ports	Shinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 26 —	Tientsin, Ports	Tamagawa Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 26 —	Dalny	Loksang	Br.	J. M. & Co,
Mar. 26 —	Swatow	Mikuni Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Mar. 26 —	Japan	Gnat	Br.	

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar. 30	—	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	R.D. Co.
Mar. 31	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 1	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 1	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 4	—	Tacoma	Justin	Am.	R.A.T. Co.
Apr. 6	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 8	—	Vancouver	Montcalm	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Apr. 14	—	Tacoma, etc.	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. 15	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Apr. 25	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 17	—	Tacoma, etc.	Manila Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. 26	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 23	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
May 3	—	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 8	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May 9	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 17	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 24	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 24	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 24	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May 25	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar. 28	—	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Mar. 29	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 1	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 2	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 5	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 5	—	Kobe	Aki Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 8	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 9	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 12	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. —	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May —	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
June —	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR EUROPE IND IA, STRAITS, ETC.

Mar. 27	—	London, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. 31	—	London, etc.	Kamo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 1	—	London	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 1	—	Liverpool	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 22	—	Liverpool	Telamon	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 3	—	London	Elpenor	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 5	—	London	Cardiganshire	Br.	Glen Line
Apr. 6	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M.M.
Apr. 7	—	London	C. of Bristol	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 9	—	Bombay	Dunera	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Apr. 14	—	London, etc.	Nellore	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Apr. 14	—	London	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr. 14	—	Antwerp	Glengyle	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Apr. 14	—	London	Carnarvonshire	Br.	Glen Line
Apr. 17	—	London	Laomedon	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 22	—	London	Carmarthenshire	Br.	Glen Line.
Apr. —	—	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Apr. —	—	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May —	—	Marseilles	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May —	—	London	C. of Colombo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 1	—	London	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
May 1	—	London, etc.	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
May 8	—	Antwerp & Liverpool	Pakling	Br.	B. & S.
May 15	—	London, etc.	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
May 29	—	London, etc.	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
June —	—	Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar. 27	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 27	9.00*	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 27	—	F'chow, K'lung & Takao	Suma Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar. 27	4.30	Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 28	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 28	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningahao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Mar. 28	—	Hongkong & Canton	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.
Mar. 28	—	Swatow	Loksang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 30	D.L.	Swatow	Holhow	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 30	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 1	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 4	—	Hongkong via Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 8	—	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 16	—	Hongkong	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar. 27	9.00*	Tientsin	Kanchow	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 27	—	Tsingtao	Toko Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Mar. 28	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Mar. 28	8.00*	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Mar. 28	8.00*	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 28	10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 28	—	Tientsin	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 28	—	Chinwangtao	Hero	Nor.	K.M.A.
Mar. 28	—	Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Mar. 29	D.L.	Tsingtao	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 1	D.L.	Antung	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 1	—	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klanghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Sufwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar. 24 —	Canton, ports	Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 24 —	London, ports	Carnarvonshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Mar. 26 —	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 26 —	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Mar. 26 —	Japan	Daiya Maru	Jap.	
Mar. 26 —	V'stok, N'saki	Pensa	Rus.	R. V. F.
Mar. 26 —		British Empress	Br.	
Mar. 26 —	Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 26 —	Hongkong	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 26 —	River Ports	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 26 —	River Ports	Meifoo	Am.	Socony
Mar. 26 —	River Ports	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
Mar. 26 —	River Ports	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 26 —	Tientsin, Ports	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 26 —	Tientsin, Ports	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 26 —	Dalny	Tamagawa Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 26 —	Swatow	Loksang	Br.	J. M. & Co,
Mar. 26 —	Japan	Mikuni Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Mar. 26 —	Cruise	Gnat	Br.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar. 25 —	Japan	Nellore	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Mar. 26 —	River Ports	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar. 26 —	River Ports	Tahung Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 26 —	River Ports	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 26 —	River Ports	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Mar. 26 —	Wuhu	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 26 —	Wuhu	Yushun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 26 —	Kobe	Macaria	Br.	D. & Co.
Mar. 26 —	Hongkong and Canton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 26 —		Fujisan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 26 —	Hongkong and Manila	Eclipse	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 26 —	Ningpo	Shingping	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Mar. 26 —	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 26 —	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$700
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$410 B.
North China	Tls. 130 B.
Union of Canton	$900
Yangtsze	$245 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 26 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$175
Hongkong Fire	$355 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	$160
Indo-China Pref.	
"Shell"	160/- B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 25
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 35½ B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11 B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	$2 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$161½ S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 128 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 22
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 88 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$117 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 79 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 67½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 2
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 18 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 65
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 227½ B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 152½
Oriental	Tls. 70
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 175 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 20½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 10.35 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 28
China Sugar	$120
Green Island	$8.70 B.
Langkats	Tls. 26½ CNI
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 115
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$10½
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$97½ B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$6.15 B.
Weeks	$12½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8½
Amherst	Tls. 0.50 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 19½ B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.85 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.02½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2.60 B.
Dominion	Tls. 6½ B.
Guia Kalumpong	Tls. 6½
Java Consolidated	Tls. 14 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 4½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.55
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 8½
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 5½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 12 B.
Padang	Tls. 9½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4½ B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.75 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8½ B.
Shanghai Kjebang	Tls. 0.60 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8½ B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.20 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 4½ B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.95
Tebong	Tls. 15½ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 250 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb...	$3
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 75 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 76 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 170

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Ex-Kaiser's Break With Bismarck Told In Letter Written By Him Years Ago

Vienna Archives Yield Up Letter To Francis Joseph Detailing Long Disputes

PRINCE'S STUDIED INSULTS

He Admitted That He Deliberately Worked To Stultify His Sovereign's Policies

BITTER FAMILY MEMORIES

Kaiser Recalled Father's Anger And Mother's Hatred Incurred Bismarck's Behalf

London, February 19.—In a long letter to the late Emperor Francis Joseph, William II., immediately after he had dismissed Bismarck, his great Chancellor, explained his reasons for doing so. This letter was found in the State archives in Vienna, and has been published in the Oesterreichische Rundschau of Vienna by Professor Hans Schlitter and by The Daily Telegraph here.

The letter is dated April 3, 1890, and begins its narrative with the Prussian coal strike of May, 1889. This strike, says the writer, threatened the entire economic life of the State and inquires into it were set afoot by the State Ministry and by the Kaiser himself. Soon, however, the Ministers asked the Kaiser to attend their deliberations, as Bismarck was quite intractable.

"He wanted the strike to 'rage and burn itself thoroughly out' all over the country without hindrance. He rejected every idea of intervention by the power of the State, and expressed the opinion that it was the business of our industry, which must be allowed to fight out its private feuds."

The ex-Kaiser then describes how he settled the dispute to the disapproval of Bismarck, who held that the workmen's movements was revolutionary and "must be checked and cured only by blood and iron, that is to say, with cartridges and repeating rifles." Then Bismarck retired to the country, where he remained for eight or nine months till Jan. 25, 1890.

Labor Reform Program Started

During that time the Kaiser adopted and pressed a strong program of social legislation for the protection of working men. Of this he wrote:

"In the course of the Autumn and down to January on three different occasions I had the Prince first begged, then requested, and finally informed that it was my wish that he should take in hand a bill to amend the law with regard to workmen's protection and lay before me the order for its publication. He refused this three times in a very curt way. He did not want it and was opposed to it in principle, and there was nothing to be done."

The Kaiser then acted for himself. He prepared a memorandum on the labor situation, and called a council of Ministers of State for January 25, specially summoning Bismarck to it.

The Kaiser gives a curious account of it, how he explained his scheme, and asked his Ministers to discuss it, and particularly the summoning of an international conference. Bismarck at once declared the plan impracticable. "The Ministers were so terrified of him that none of them would express themselves on the subject."

Then the Kaiser most earnestly begged Bismarck to take a conciliatory attitude next day in the Reichstag in the discussion of the expulsion clause in the Socialist law. Then, the letter goes on, "as answer he flung (it pains me to use the expression) his resignation at my feet in the most disrespectful manner and with harsh words. The Ministry kept silence and left me in the lurch. Naturally I did not grant his request. The Prince had his way, the law was rejected, and amid general embitterment and discontent, of which an assortment came my way on the grounds of slackness, etc., the Reichstag broke up to spread these feelings through the country as a preparation for the new elections."

Gave Kaiser An 'Awful Time'

The Kaiser then describes what he terms the awful time Bismarck gave him. He continually irritated the Prussian Ministers, and when he brought the Kaiser two rescripts on labor matters for his signature plainly told him that he would only cooperate in the Kaiser's policy as long as he could reconcile it with his own views.

"When the time for calling the international congress came," says the Kaiser, "he at once began against me a petty coulisse war, not always carried on with honorable means. . . . He suddenly prevented the Ministers from reporting to me directly by dragging out an order which had been buried thirty years and forgotten. He took from the Imperial Secretaries of State all their work and wanted to do and countersign everything himself. At the same time his health got worse from week to week. He could no longer sleep; his nerves gave way; he got convulsions of weeping at night, and even at audiences. His doctor declared that if this situation lasted another three weeks the Prince would die of a stroke.

"Finally, toward the end of February the Prince declared to me at an audience that, with his nerves and his health as they were, he could not go on any longer and begged for partial relief from affairs. I begged him to make me proposals entirely in accordance with his will and wishes, as I wished to avoid even the appearance that I was sending him away, or longed for his departure."

Arrangements were made by which Bismarck was to be relieved of some of his duties, but a few weeks later he asked leave to retire altogether. The Kaiser agreed, as he says, with a heavy heart, and the veteran Chancellor appeared quite satisfied. But the letter continues, "two days later he came to report and told me in curt words, to my astonishment, that he was not even thinking of going and that he would remain. In reply to my surprised question he said that the Ministry of State had not, on learning of his departure, at once begged him to stay in all circumstances, and the gentlemen at the same time had made 'too delighted faces.' From this he had concluded that the gentlemen wanted to get rid of him, and the old spirit of opposition had revived in him and he would now certainly stay 'if only to annoy the Ministers.' So he closed his speech.

"I could only answer that I was very glad to know he was still at my side, but hoped the increasing burden of work and excitement would not injure his health."

Government Projects Blocked

The Kaiser then describes "the unparalleled state of excitement" Bismarck had got into.

"The Ministers," he says, "had to put up with outbursts of anger and rudeness of the grossest kind till they refused to work any further. Affairs stood still and accumulated. Nothing more was completed. No project, however great its urgency, could be laid before me, and direct reports were forbidden to Ministers and behind my back. Everything had to be submitted to him, and what he did not want he simply rejected and prevented from being brought to me.

"There arose in the circles of officialdom general discontent, which even spread to parliamentary circles. Moreover, I received through my body physicians news of the great anxiety of his doctor, who said that the Prince was in such state that he was approaching complete collapse, which would end with nerve fever and a stroke."

Then Bismarck, in direct contradiction to the Kaiser's orders, began a campaign against the new Reichstag and gave a startling interview to Windthorst as a result of a deliberate arrangement with Bleichroeder.

On this interview the Kaiser says that it "liberated a storm of indignation in the Fatherland and was semi-officially surrounded with mystery that permitted all possible conclusions. Moreover, an attempt was made to give the impression that I had known about it and approved it, whereas I learned the fact only three days later through the newspapers and the eager inquiries which I received from all sides."

Three days later the Kaiser saw Bismarck, and the Prince, bringing up the subject of the interview himself, represented it as if Windthorst "had, as it were, unexpectedly appeared in his ante-room and surprised him." The Kaiser told him he knew the interview was arranged, and he must ask to be informed of such important matters.

Tongue Lashing For William

"Then," the letter continues, "the storm broke loose. Without any regard for courtesy or consideration, he told me he would not allow himself to be kept by me in leading strings; that he forbade this once and for all; that I had no idea of parliamentary life; that in such things it was not my business to give him any kind of orders, and so on, and so on. When he had at last worked off his rage I tried to make clear to him that there was no question of orders, but that what I wanted was not to learn afterward through the press of such important steps, that in the end might have as a consequence for me binding decisions from which I could not escape, but to hear it from him, so that I could 'make my verse' accordingly, but it was no good."

'Envy Of His Poor Young Emperor'

After that, the writer says, "the devil was to pay." He tells how Bismarck set himself against the Minister he had himself selected and trained, and tried to get them all dismissed. Nevertheless the international conference was a brilliant success, and so, asserts the letter, "envy of his poor young Emperor overcame him and he decided to destroy his success."

The Kaiser then describes some of Bismarck's maneuvers, and especially his plan to mess up (sprengen) the new Reichstag. He wanted a still more drastic Socialist law introduced, which would certainly be rejected. Bismarck would then have had the Reichstag dissolved, and since, as the ex-Kaiser says, "the nation was already excited, out of irritation the Socialists, would have organised riots, there would have been revolutionary turmoils, and then I was to shoot into it all without any nonsense (ordentlich dazwischen schiessen and let cannon and rifles do their work. That was the secret intention. Confidence in the labor protection law would be lost, and as an election manœuver or a Utopia it would be an impossibility for a long time.

Count von Hohenzollern says he told Bismarck straight out that to advise "a young neophyte King who was under all kinds of suspicion" to answer petitions with rapid fires and cartridges was impossible.

"At that he was very angry and declared that it must come to shooting in the end, and therefore the sooner the better, and if I would not do it he gave in his resignation then and there. There I was again faced with a crisis."

The Kaiser discussed the matter with other leading men and then recalled Bismarck, with some trepidation, to tell him he would not have the bill introduced. To his amazement, the Prince treated the whole thing as a matter of indifference.

"The whole attitude which he had taken toward me in this matter only a few days earlier," says the letter, "had vanished from his memory, and he let drop like a trifle an affair over which he had kept Ministers and Government parties in the greatest excitement for four weeks, and for the sake of which he wanted to dismiss Ministers and conjure up conflicts."

Prince Desired A Hullabaloo

"When I described to him what commotion and confusion this visit [of Windthorst to Bismarck] had caused among people still excited by the elections and suggested that this could not be his intention, there escaped from him the following words: 'On the contrary, it was my intention. There must be such complete confusion and such a hullabaloo in the country that nobody knows what the Emperor is driving at with his policy.'

"As I thereupon stated that that was not at all my intention, but that my policy must be open and clear as daylight to my subjects, he declared that he had nothing more to say and roughly flung his resignation at my feet. I did not play up to this, the third scene of the kind in the course of six weeks, but passed on to the subject of the Council of Ministers and to the order by which he had prevented its direct reports to me. He declared that he did not trust the Ministers. They were behind his back doing things which he could not approve, and therefore he had had to teach them a lesson.

"When I then pointed out to him that therein lay a grave insult to me, his faithful and warmly affectionate Sovereign, whom he accused of intrigues behind his back, he would not admit it. He said he would, however, if I demanded it at once, send me in the course of the day the objectionable order, so that it might be cancelled. After all, it mattered nothing.

"When once more, solely with the object of taking from an obviously very sick and nervously strained man a portion of his work and cares, I begged him to let me share more in affairs, to initiate me and let me listen when important decisions were taken, he refused decisively, with the remark that he must have his resolutions firmly fixed before he came to me.

"In deep pain and with a sore heart I now saw clearly that the demon of love of power had seized this sublime great man, and that he used every matter, however its nature might be, for his struggle against the Emperor. He wanted to do everything and rule alone and not even submit it to the Emperor.

"From that moment it was clear to me that we must part if everything was not to be mortally ruined and perish. God is my witness how many nights I wrestled in prayer and entreated that the heart of this man might be softened and I might be spared the terrible end of letting him leave me, but it was not to be.

"As two days later the order had not been sent in by the Prince to be cancelled, I had him asked if he would not send it. He replied that he 'would never think of doing so; he needed it against his Ministers.'

"Old Pighead" Doomed

"Then my patience gave way: my old Hohenzollern family pride rose up. It was now necessary to force the old pighead, (Trotzkopf,) to obedience or to bring about a separation; for now the question was whether the Emperor or the Chancellor was to remain on top.

"I had him once more asked to send in a revocation of the order and to accommodate himself to my wishes and requests previously expressed to him, which he flatly refused. With that the drama was at an end. The rest is known to you. The man whom I had idolised all my life, for whose sake I had endured veritable hell torments of moral persecution in my parents' house; the man for whom, after grandpapa's death, I had alone flung myself into the breach in order to keep him; for whom I had brought down upon myself the anger of my dying father and the unquenchable hatred of my mother—he had not a thought whatever for all that, and stepped over me because I would not do his will.

"What a dagger stab for my heart. His boundless contempt for human nature, which he had for all—even for those who worked themselves to death for him—played him a nasty trick when he also regarded his master as nothing and wanted to humiliate him to the position of his henchman. When he took his leave and accused me of having driven him away, I kept silent, and when he was outside I broke down—I am ashamed to say it—in a convulsion of tears."

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE, Thursday, March 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th

IT IS BETTER TO BE A "HAS BEEN" THAN A "NEVER WASSER"

THAT'S WHAT

BRYANT WASHBURN
BRYANT WASHBURN

proves to his old Dad in

"KIDDER AND KO"
"KIDDER AND KO"

The kind of photo-play one can sit through twice, which is saying a whole lot. It has got the grip, the wallop, the bang, and the punch of a live wire Pathe Play.

IT WILL PLEASE THE BLASE FILM-FAN BECAUSE IT IS GINGER OVER-PLUS.

Pathe's American Gazette——Events in Europe

LONESOME LUKE
LONESOME LUKE

in a funny little taradiddle

"THAT'S HIM"

just the gem of a comic you want to see.

Matinee, Saturday 4 p.m. Wm. S. HART in "THE DESERT MAN"

Matine, Sunday 3 p.m. IRENE CASTLE & ANTONIO MORENO in "THE FIRST LAW"

LYCEUM THEATRE

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

Return and Farewell Visit of the Popular

FRAWLEY COMEDY CO.

In a New Repertoire of Current Successes

Tuesday and Wednesday, April 1st and 2nd — The Brilliant Comedy Drama "BOUGHT AND PAID FOR"

Thursday and Friday, April 3rd and 4th — The Gale of Laughter "A PAIR OF SIXES"

Saturday, April 5th, The Priceless Comedy (The Rage of London) "FAIR AND WARMER" (The Rage of London)

Prices $3, $2, and $1. Booking at Moutrie & Co.
Commence at 9.15 p.m. Sharp.

Saturday Matinee, at 3 p.m. sharp
"FAIR AND WARMER"
Usual Prices — Children Half-Price

21738

Shanghai Hebrew Relief Society

Purim Fancy Dress Ball

(In aid of Jewish Siberian Refugees and Local Charities)

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Thursday, April 3rd, at 9.30 p.m.

$3.00 including Supper

Tickets may be obtained from members of the Committee or Astor House Hotel.

21594

Amusements

Lyceum Theatre

Monday, March 31st at 9 p.m.

GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT by

MIROVITCH PIASTRO PACI

AND FULL ORCHESTRA OF 50 PERFORMERS

CONDUCTED BY MARIO PACI

Booking at Moutrie's.
Direction: A. STROK.

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME for Thursday and Friday, 27th and 28th March

(TWO NIGHTS ONLY)

The 17th and 18th Episodes (The Final Four Parts of)

"The Mystery Ship"

Most Exciting Ending. Thrills and Very Sensational Incidents abound in these last Four Reels.

No Cinema Performance on Saturday and Sunday Evenings

The Hall will be used by the Chinese Benevolent Society for Chinese Performances for Charity Fund.

Matinee, Saturday
First Epoch
"Count of Monte Cristo"

Amusements

Olympic Theatre

CONTINUED GREAT SUCCESS of

"BANVARDS"

American Musical Comedy Company and Beauty Chorus

Tonight, March 27th
The hit of the season
"HELLO, HAWAII!"

See HAZEL BOYD and her CHARLIE CHAPLIN GIRLS

Friday, March 28th
"OH, PAPA!"

Saturday, Sunday and Monday, March 29th, 30th and 31st
"THE BELL-BOY"

Matinee on Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

Booking at Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
Prices: $3.00, $2.00 and $1.00, Children, Matinee, Half-Price
Performances start at 9.15 p.m.

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT

BLANCHE SWEET in.

"THE EVIL EVE"

FIVE PARTS

And Other New Films

ON FRIDAY, 28th

Mary Pickford in

"THE DAWN OF TOMORROW"

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 9)

A WORD FROM OUR GUILD

敝由綠價增費給

The public is hereby notified that owing to the increase in prices of all things, we find it difficult to make any profit in the business of transportation of coal, sand and stones by our tugs. We therefore beg respectfully to inform our patrons that we shall increase our rates of freight from the 1st April, 1919, as follows:—

1. For places in Local Districts, 5 cents per ton will be added to original freight rates.
2. For the cities of Soochow, Hangchow, Changchow, Wusih, Huchow and any other ports on inland waterways, 10 cents per ton will be added to original freight rates.
3. For sand and stones transported from Soochow to Shanghai, an additional charge of 10 cents per ton will be added to original freight rates.

Transportation Guild of Ningpo Tugs in Shanghai.

敬公人全業船甯浙

21766

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ninth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1919, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from Monday, 31st March, to Monday, 7th April, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Shanghai, 25th March, 1919.

21774

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

General Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail, (Established 1881).

A. 1284 Broadway, Shanghai

Steel hammers and pincers, shears, bolts, nuts, rivets and washers, padlocks, steel and brass locks, plumbers' tools, chains of all sizes and for all purposes, pulleys and couplings, platform and counter scales, etc.

HONMA HOSPITAL

No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. N. 2961

DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
Skin Diseases
Examination with Uretroscope
X-Ray and Diathermy

The Oriental Hospital

Surgical and Venereal Diseases: Injections of all kind of vaccines, serums and 1914 (606); Tests of blood, treatment by X Ray and Diathermy.

DR. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D. (Japanese)

He studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe, so can speak English well.

21 HAINING ROAD
(fifth house from North Szechuen Rd.)
SHANGHAI
Tel. North 2279.

21666

NOTICE

Shanghai Sanitary and Electric Company,

45A KIANGSE ROAD

HAVING acquired The Light and Sanitary Co. by purchase, which has been recognised and legalised by the proper authorities, we have changed the name of the concern to the Shanghai Sanitary and Electric Co. We keep in stock only English and American goods from the best English and American firms, we solicit a visit to our establishment where prices compare favourably with other concerns.

C. P. WOO CO.,
Proprietors.

21779

BLACK BEETLES
or
COCKROACHES

Can be readily exterminated with

BEETLE VIRUS

Simply sprinkle the powder in the haunts of the beetles and they disappear, together with their disagreeable odour.

SAFE AND CLEAN TO USE.

60 cents a tin—2 tins $1.00

Special rates for quantities to Hotels, Factories, Ship and Railways.

Agents
Mactavish & Co., Ltd.
Chemists:
Opposite the Garden Bridge.

JAPANESE VETERINARY HOSPITAL

DR. S. NAKANISHI
and
DR. G. KAWABE
Y-A 4 Barchet Road: Tel. N. 611
(near American Alliance Church)

20799

ALMA ESTATES, LIMITED

At a Meeting of Directors held on the 10th March, 1919, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of Forty-five Tael cents per share, to be paid on 27th March, 1919, to Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 20th to 27th March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
Shanghai, 11th March, 1919.

21574

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venerial Diseases
P372 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men in uniform
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Swedish and Japanese Treatment. Prof. I. K. SETO, proprietor, 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients treated at their residence by special arrangement. Telephone N. 2788. 25 North Szechuen Road. Open 12 noon to 12 p.m.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. OPPOSITE RACE COURSE

Faucy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

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